THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 38.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE stated the other day that undue pressure had been put in obtaining funds for the Mutra and Hathras Railway. A correspondent of the *Statesman* says that the same game is being played for the Dildarnagar project. He writes:

"I know of a Rajah in Shahabad, who also has some zemindaries in the Ghazipore district, being called upon to subscribe Rs. 25,000 as his share, under pain of the grave displeasure of the hakim of the Benares and Ghazipore. the said Rajah I must tell you, has already suffered heavily, owing to the interest taken in his welfare, and the proper management of his estates, by the then strong-armed hakims of Shahabad. I allude to the gentle persuasion used to get a friend appointed as manager. I do not mean to insinuate peculation; but the realizations instead of increasing, kept steadily going down during the 3 or 4 years that the *manejary* (as the natives style it) lasted, while the expenses persistently kept an opposite tendency. The *manejar* had little time (or capacity either) for business, as he had to attend to his benefactors [the strong-arm hakims], who flocked to his house played billiards, and feasted to their hearts' content, and called their host a "jolly good fellow." Now is it right, when the hakims thus oppress the native gentry to benefit their friends, or to carry out any pet schemes, simply because they are hakims, in other words civilians?"

Subscription has already assumed the character of taxation, and when official pressure is employed, the process becomes really hateful.

A CORRESPONDENT of the above paper complains that the High Court has issued an order to the effect that "no Moonsiff can absent himself without leave at the vacation, and that leave should be sanctioned by the High Court." Last year the High Court had informed a District Judge that "he had the power to permit Moonsiffs and judicial officers subordinate to him to leave the district on close holidays." We do not understand why it is necessary for judicial officers to obtain special permission to leave the district during authorized holidays. They may report when they leave the district, but when the law authorizes a certain number of holidays, the judicial officers ought not to be required to obtain special permission of their official superiors to spend the holidays in the best way they like.

THE PIONEER understands that the gathering of native potentates at the Delhi Assemblage will be more considerable even than was at first expected. The Government has reason to think that about seventy ruling chiefs will attend, among them the Nizam.

IT HAS BEEN ruled that Native students who wish to study engineering in the Thomason College, Roorki, are now called upon to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 20; and must have previously passed a B. A. (or equivalent) degree. It is said that it is essential to secure men of some culture for admission to those superior grades of the department, which require the education and bearing of a gentleman, as well as technical acquirements of a certain recognized standard. We do not object. But the law ought to be equal, without distinction of race or country. The same qualification ought to be insisted upon in cases of European and Eurasian students.

REFERRING to Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the Upper House the *World* says:

"Whatever of dramatic effect there may be from time to time have been in Mr. Disraeli's career in the House of Commons his leave-taking was of the quietest. None in the House off the Treasury bench, and not all who sat there, had any idea that when after the Appropriation Bill had been read a third time, close up on the midnight of Friday, the 11th August, Mr. Disraeli took up his hat, and, with his usual shrug of the shoulders, as if steadying himself for the exercise, walked out of the House, he would never return. The secret of his so-called "elevation" to the peerage had been kept with remarkable success. The Marquis of Hartington went away without the slightest suspicion that he had for the last time seen Mr. Disraeli seated opposite to him. Even the whips on the Conservative side knew nothing of it, and when about midnight the rumour ran through the House they discredited it. That was no difficult thing for no one was inclined to believe it. I understand that the right hon'ble gentleman's own scruples on the matter were overcome by the repeated solicitations, which in this case were commands, of the highest Lady in the land"

The Conservatives keep counsel better than others. No one knew anything about the purchase of the Suez Canal shares until it was a *fait accompli*.

TUESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

NATIVE OPINION states that Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, the ex-Dewan of Baroda, is going to England, and that he "has addressed a communication to Lord Salisbury with a request that it may be embodied in the Parliamentary blue-book on Baroda affairs." The *Jame Jamshed* which is quoted by the *Times of India* says that "this, letter which is designed to be apologetic, will affect Colonel Phayre, the ex-Resident, who has been called upon by Lord Salisbury to tender an explanation of his conduct in regard to Mullharao. Mr. Dadabhai's visit has something to do with this matter." We expected a Baroda debate in the House of Commons, but no one has taken up the case.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR hears that undue pressure has been brought to bear on H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur by the Political Agent in the matter of retaining the services of the Karbharee, Poput Veljee, whose dismissal was announced some time ago. This functionary's reinstatement, on which Mr. Peile is said to insist so much, has proved a cause of grave dissatisfaction to His Highness, who, with his heir, Kaloobha, is averse to the measure. It is believed that Poput Veljee has been in the habit of surreptitiously furnishing the Agency with distorted accounts of the Durbar's proceedings, and that these accounts inculpate Prince Kaloobha to a serious extent. The Jam on his part attributes Poput Veljee's conduct to personal malice, and this fact renders Mr. Peile's proposal quite distasteful to him. Yet, according to the *Samachar's* information the Political Agent has sought to intimidate His Highness into compliance, a measure which, it is felt, demands the intervention of higher authority. We hope the matter will be sifted to the bottom.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE says that the adverse rates of exchange have induced several members of the services to send home small bags of wheat, jail carpets, Delhi jewellery or precious stones, in short anything that may, by its sale in England, cover the terrible loss of 20 to 25 per cent. caused by turning rupees into pounds sterling. These little trading ventures are, however, contrary to the rules of the service; the salaries and pensions being now supposed to be sufficiently good to prevent the scandals which in the earlier history of the East India Company were frequent.

THE LAST GAZETTE OF INDIA gives the following statement of loss by exchange:

Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State 1876-77.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year.	13660000	159920000	1s. 8·5d.	23320000
In the month of August.	1631853	19550000	1s. 8 04d.	3231470
First five months...	5104205	61657944	1s. 7·87d.	10615894
Remains to make estimate good.	8555795	98262056	1s. 8·77d.	12704106
Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £5,104,205 @ 1s. 8·5d.....				Rs. 8713768
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £5,104,205 @ 1s. 7·87d.....				,, 10615894
Excess over estimate				,, 190216

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of silver received and coined in the mints at Calcutta and Bombay in the calendar year 1876:

	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED. From Government.	From Merchants,	Coined and examined.
In the month of July.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.....	3,290	15,75,450	4,45,208
Bombay.....	19	35,04,078	35,99,075
TOTAL.....	3,309	50,79,528	40,44,283
First seven months.			
Calcutta.....	142,121	82,59,062	36,79,162
Bombay.....	8,269	1,99,27,810	1,95,64,590
TOTAL	1,50,390	2,88,86,872	2,32,43,752

THE SUBJOINED statement gives the imports and exports of gold and silver during the calendar year 1876:

	Silver. Imports.	Exports.	Gold. Imports.	Exports.	Total. Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£
In the month of July....	551,194	230,623	56,756	220,382	156,945
First seven months...	8,781,620	1,193,999	796,303	683,353	2,700,571

THE FOLLOWING abstracts of opium sales shews better results than the estimate:

Presidency.	Six sales of Bengal Opium and Five months' duty on Malwa Opium. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£
Bengal	2,696,597	3,022,274	325,677
Bombay	995,813	1,100,040	104,227
Total ...	3,692,410	4,122,314	429,904

WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE RUSSIAN GAZETTES notify that from the beginning of next year new currency notes will be issued for the Empire: and it is said that the water marks in the paper, and the lithographed designs in a very artistic style will render imitation almost impossible. All notes now in circulation are to be withdrawn.

A EUROPEAN Correspondent from the Punjab thus writes to the *Statesman*: "I have lived 21 years in native society, though I am married, and have reared a large family of children Mrs. C——left me with our children for America 8 years ago. I have lived the 8 years in native society; often for 6 months not seeing a white face, or hearing a word of my mother tongue spoken. I spent 5 months on the hills and 7 months in the plains among about 400 villages in the Western side of Amballa and Karnal districts and eastern side of Jheend and Puttialla territories. I therefore know the people and the people know me. They know I have nothing to do with Government and that the Government have nothing to do with me. I go from village to village with medicines, have no tent, no table, no chair, but live in the village Dharmsallas. I love my work, love the people, and the people are greatly attached to me. They tell me I am the only foreigner they are not afraid of. Not only the men but the women of these towns and villages know me. I visit a great many zenanas of Rajpoot and Brahmin women in their sicknesses. I may therefore be said to live behind the purdah in native society, and I assure you, Mr. Editor, that native society fully believes that the present race of Englishmen are of a lower caste, than the Englishmen of former times who were high caste men, of a noble royal race. If I have heard it from the lips of one, I have heard it from the lips of hundreds of men, that Englishmen have changed and that we shall never again see such men as Lake, Lawrence, McLeod, Montgomery, Edwards, and Abbot. The frank genial good-natured way in which some of these men laughed and talked with villagers, acted like a charm over the native mind, and I do not wonder that natives declare that Englishmen have changed, when we compare them with the young Englishmen of the day who work at their official desk half the time, and the other half seek recreation among their fellows. And yet the people are at heart most loyal to English rule and have as much confidence in the downright honesty and justice of Englishmen as ever." The writer is quite right. The people do think, we are sorry to say, that Englishmen of a "lower caste" are now coming out to India.

THE NAINEE TAL Correspondent of the above-named contemporary telegraphs that Sir John Strachey will probably return to India for the winter at least, and that it is rumoured Sir George Couper goes to the Panjab.

THE PUNJAB COURIER says that the Naib Muhammed Alam Khan received a severe kick from his Arab horse which fractured his knee, from which pieces of bone were extracted. Since then typhoid fever supervened and the Naib died on the 30th July. Thus has expired the conqueror of Maimema, the faithful and trusted servant of the Amir of Cabul. The Amir and his court have gone into mourning for him.

AMERICA seems to be an excellent field for lecturers. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has engaged to lecture 80 nights next season in New York, and other places, for which he is to receive £10,000!

SPIRITUALISM it seems has been pressed into service in the Bravo case. The following writing is said to have emanated from the spirit of Charles Bravo:

"DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to see my dear and loving wife, and tell her how sorry I am, and how unhappy I am for making her the trouble I have. She was not the one that gave me the poison, or any one in the house. I did it myself, and wil

tell her all about it if she can come here, so I can. I took the poison because I was out of temper, and had a hatred against that bad man, Dr. G. My dear wife did not know anything about it, or her maid. Dr. G. shall never prosper, and shall be made to suffer as I have suffered. Do, for God's sake, send for my dear wife, so I can tell her all. Poor soul, how she has suffered, and all for me. When I tell her how I got the poison she may tell the same if she wishes, but I must tell her first. Please act on my request, and relieve a troubled spirit.—I am, truly.

"CHAS BRAVO."

The spirits may greatly assist in the administration of justice in the nether world, if they would but condescend!

MISS HARRIETT MARTINEAU'S Will contains the following curious clause:

"It is my desire, from an interest in the progress of scientific investigation, that my skull should be given to Henry George Atkinson, of Upper Gloucester Place, London, and also my brain, if my death should take place within such distance of his then present abode as to enable him to have it for purposes of scientific observation."

In a codicil, dated October 8th, Miss Martineau revokes these directions, but she significantly adds:

"I wish to leave it on record that this alteration in my testamentary directions is not caused by any change of opinion as to the importance of scientific observation on such subjects, but is made in consequence generally of a change of circumstances in my individual case."

THURSDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

THE SESSION of Congress, United States, closed on August 15. All the Currency and Silver Bills were referred to a special commission of three senators, three representatives and three experts to report next session upon the silver question. The House yielded to the Senate on the Sioux Ward question, passing the bill adding 2,500 cavalry to the army by increasing the cavalry companies to 100 men each. This was almost the last legislation of the House, thirty-nine Democrats voting against the measure on its final passage.

THE NEW YORK papers state that an insurrection has broken out in the northern part of San Domingo. Puerto Plata is stated to be surrounded by the rebels. Hostilities have broken out in several places in the interior, and the Government troops stated to have been repulsed. Business is paralysed. The Government has declared the provinces of the Cibao in a state of siege.

VARIOUS RUMOURS are current on the frontiers of the British possessions in South Africa in respect to the attitude assumed by the natives, and it is thought that a combined outbreak is not impossible. The most important piece of information is that Kreli and Gangelizire have entered into some compact, and that others of the principal chiefs have joined them in a combination for some definite purpose, generally supposed to be an attack on the colony. The municipal commissioners of Queenstown have met to consult upon plans of defence. They have removed the gunpowder from the outside of the magazine to places of safety, and have arranged matters so as not to be taken by surprise.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT have announced through their Consul at Penang that the blockade of Ghighen on the North Coast of Acheen has been re-established. The *Penang Gazette* learns from private sources that the Chiefs of that place have shown themselves to be anything but amicably inclined to the Dutch of late.

IT HAVING been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University that persons who have passed the Degree Examinations but have not graduated sometimes style themselves, or allow themselves to be styled, Graduates of the University, it has been ruled that this practice be discontinued, as no person is at liberty to use the designation of any of the University Degrees until he has actually received a Diploma.

DR. BALFOUR of Madras in his reply to the valedictory address presented to him thus alluded to the medical education of women in India:

"British India has about eighty millions of women whom the customs of many of the races preclude from seeing a medical man and I thought that European ladies might, with general approval, study and practise medicine among their Gosha sisters. That was a wholly unoccupied sphere, to train women doctors to enter on it, was to interfere with no one's livelihood; and the liberal views of Government permitted the suggestion to be carried out. The Madras Medical College has already been utilized in this way, and, under Surgeon Farnell's care, it has been so in the quietest and nicest manner. Four ladies entered it as students in the byegone session; ladies from Europe have been inquiring regarding its rules, and within the past month two ladies have applied for admission from far in the north-west of India, one from Meean Meer, and the other from Attock on the Indus. I look forward to much good to the women of the country resulting from this movement. Residents of Madras who take an interest in Medical education regard with favour, as likely to be productive of benefit to the country.

Women doctors would certainly be acceptable to the zenanna.

THE SAME GENTLEMAN gave the following account of the origin of the Zoological Gardens of Madras: "In the years 1853 and 1855, the Nabob of the Carnatic on two occasions lent several large animals temporarily to the museum. Crowds gathered round these cages, and the numbers of visitors nearly doubled. Seeing how greatly the people were interested in them, I asked and obtained permission to form a Zoological collection. I began it on the 1st January 1856, and tigers, and other of the larger animals with birds and smaller quadrupeds, were kept in cages in the grounds. Some years, afterwards as you are aware they were all removed to the People's Park, when formed by Sir Charles Trevelyan. Dr. Shortt has lately made sight-seeing instructive by publishing a guide book to the Zoological Gardens." Last year the visitors to the wild animals were 321,778.

FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE EDITOR of the chief astronomical journal in France draws attention to, and corroborates the calculations of the geologist Blandect, on the presumed age of the earth. It is the first time that the attempt has been made to supply with a rational approximation the exact antiquity of our globe's origin. It is alleged that in condensing, the sun lost some fragments of its matter, hence the origin of Venus, Mercury, and the Earth. Our planet then passed through six periods from the chaotic, up to the present; and for 50 millions of years, the earth has possessed its actual condition of habitability. In the 5th or miocene period, tropical vegetation flourished in the Pyrenees, representing a lapse of 244 millions of years. In a word, no less than 6,000,000,000 years have expired since the earth has been separated from the sun, a date very distant from the ordinary figures fixed for the creation of the world, namely 4004 B. C. Then there is hope for Hindu Mythology.

IT IS SAID that with the view of improving the education budget, Mr. Woodrow, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, has raised the schooling fees of the pupils of the higher classes of the Hooghly, Dacca, and Krishnaghur Colleges from five to six rupees per mensem. This is to be regretted.

A RANGOON paper says that His Majesty of Burmah is about to follow the example of his eldest brother, the Emperor of China, and despatch a consignment of Burmese youths to Berlin to study the art of war.

THE PARIS OBSERVATORY has recieved from Mr. Melendez, a Spanish photographer, a most remarkable photograph of the moon. Melendez invented an adjunct to the machinery, which enabled him to obtain a wonderful picture showing mountains and volcanoes upon the surface of the orb, and indicating forests of huge trees now petrified.

THE PIONEER says that the retrenchments proposed by the North West Government menace the Educational Department with very serious reductions. Our contemporary says that the Barreilly College is likely to go and that something might be done by cutting down the grants to aided schools. "These schools are not under the close supervision applied to the purely Government schools, and, so far as they are missionary schools, they are naturally marked out as the establishments which should first make a sacrifice to the necessities of the Government. That very condition of exchange which has embarrassed the revenues of the State has thrown extra funds into the hands of the missionaries. They draw their funds from England, and gain by the depreciation of the rupee. Then, again, the girls' schools in the North-West are educational hobbies rather than public necessities. The people probably care but little about them, and expenditure might be reduced for the present without much disadvantage in that direction." It is not, however, desirable to retrench the Education Budget.

A VIENNA despatch conveys the statement that fifty Turkish officials are reported to have been discharged for disgraceful misdemeanours in Bulgaria. The roaming Circassians have been arrested, and incorporated with the army. The Sultan "has granted from his private purse 10,000*l.* for the relief of the innocent sufferers. Of 800 Bulgarians suspected of participation in the rebellion, who had been put into prison at Philippopolis 400 have been set free.

IT APPEARS from the railway returns for 1875 that the total number of miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom at the end of 1875 was 16.658. The number of passengers conveyed during the year, exclusive of season ticket-holders, was 506,975,264. The gross receipts from all sources were £61.237,000, of which sum £25, 714,681 was derived from passenger traffic, £33,268,072, from goods, and £2,254,247 from rents, tolls, and other sources. The net receipts were £28,016,272, being in the proportion of 444 to the total paid-up capital, which amounted to £630,228,494.

SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. RAJARUTHNAM, the Mauritious Patriot, if we may call him so, has returned to Madras. He laboured hard to ameliorate the condition of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, and though he has not succeeded in all his efforts he has still been able to achieve much of which he may well be proud, and for which the immigrants ought to be grateful.

APROPOS of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson's complaint of want of attention to him on the part of District officers whilst he was on tour during the last Dusserah vacation, the *Bengal Times* gives the following anecdote. A trading firm in Calcutta once sent Mr. Jackson a bill directed "Lt. L. S. Jackson." It was the merest oversight. Foaming with rage, says the *Times*, came Mr. Jackson, bill in hand, and summoning the head of the establishment, *repudiated* in set terms of bitter sarcasm the *honour* of serving Her Majesty as a Lieutenant! "I would have you know, Sir," he exclaimed, "that my title is the Honourable Louis Steuart Jackson, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, and *not* a Lieutenant, Sir, *not* a Lieutenant, and he who is ignorant of the fact can know very little."

IN HIS RESOLUTION on the annual report of the Suburban Municipality His Honor the Lieutenant Governor makes an honorable mention of the undermentioned gentlemen: "Among the Municipal Commissioners, Captain Lawrell, Rajah Harrendra Krishna, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, Baboos Jadoolal Mullick and Prankissen Mookerjee, and the Hon'ble Baboo Jaggadanund Mookerjee appear to have been particularly assiduous in their attendance at the meetings. Some of these gentlemen, as well as Prince Mahomed Roheemooddeen, and Baboos Grish Chunder Ghose and Sham Churn Law, also gave great assistance in the disposal of municipal cases. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that his acknowledgments may be conveyed to these gentlemen for the service rendered by them."

MOULVIE RUNSOODDEEN AHMED has written from London to the Editor of the *Urdoo Guide* a long and urgent appeal to the Mussulmans of India for sympathy and help in behalf of the Sultan. We fear the response will be scant.

THE PIONEER says that Government have offered to let the East Indian Railway Company have a certain number of assistant engineers from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department. "This looks ominous for the hopes of further State Railway extensions," says our contemporary, "and points to a general reduction of the engineer's establishment. There is, we fear, a bad look-out for Cooper's Hill, and indeed for the service generally." The truth is, the Cooper Hill College is one of those expensive hobbies, for which the poor tax-payers of India are sacrificed.

IN CONSEQUENCE of a feud existing between two rival zemindars, the inhabitants of the village of Bhramandia, in the district of Backergunge, having ranged themselves on either side and made preparation to use violence in the prosecution of their object, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st July 1876, the employment for nine months of a special police force consisting of one head constable and six constables to be quartered at the said village. The charge will be levied from the villagers.

THE TEA industry in Chittagong is rapidly progressing, and some experiments on a limited scale have lately been made with coffee cultivation, which have proved successful. The total outturn of tea from the division during the official year 1875-76 is estimated at 431,554lb. It is said that tea cultivation has already attracted the attention of the natives of the place, and that a few small gardens have already been opened by some of the neighbouring zemindars. In 1871-72 the value of tea exported from Chittagong was Rs. 2,52,141; in 1875-76 the value was Rs. 4,79,087.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 6th September.—An immense meeting was held at Blackheath on Saturday for the purpose of expressing indignation at the atrocities said to be committed by the Turks. The meeting computed 60,000 persons present, Mr. Gladstone addressing the assemblage, said the only hope of any real settlement of the Eastern question was the hearty co-operation of England with Russia. An address was voted praying the Queen to concert with the Powers to exclude Turkish rule from Bulgaria Bosina, and Herzegovina.

7th.—Indecisive severe fighting in Javor and Morava river.

8th.—Turks devastated Morava valley, Indecisive fighting Podmoritza.—At Cutlers' feast, Lord Hartington advocated convocation of Parliament to consider England's future policy towards Turkey.

9th.—According to Montenegrin official despatches General Dervish Pasha's attempt to penetrate into Montenegro has been frustrated with great loss to the Turks. News from the Seat of War in Servia is unimportant. General Tchernaieff is reinforcing Alexinatz from Delegrad, further accounts are published of Turkish atrocities in Servia.

11th.—According to the Servian Official despatches Turks remain inactive. The Servians numbering 25,000 threaten Turkish communications with Nissa.—A deputation waited

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

on Lord Derby to-day to express indignation at the atrocities in Bulgaria Answering the deputation, his Lordship maintained the necessity of upholding the territorial integrity of Turkey. He was not opposed to the extension of provincial autonomy, but it would be very difficult to carry out. The punishment of the authors of the atrocities was certain, and reparation was due to Bulgaria. England was striving with the Powers to obtain an armistice as a forerunner of peace.

12th—Lord Derby yesterday lengthily defended the Government against the charges and supineness regarding the atrocities which has been committed of abetting them by sending a fleet to Besika Bay.

13th—The Turks in attempting to cross the Morava attacked the Servians between Delegrad and Alexinatz. The Turks were repulsed. Several leaders of the atrocities in Bulgaria have been arrested and sent to Stamboul for trial.

Constantinople, 8th September—The Porte refused armistice, but promises to consider peace proposals. Hamid invested with the sword of Osman.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following extract from a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Sherwill to the *Friend of India*:

"A friend has just sent me a copy of the *Friend of India* on the 24th June, all the way from Germany, in order that I might be made acquainted with the *sad fact* that, when bringing out a third edition of "Smyth and Thuillier's Manual of Surveying for India,' the much respected name of the late Baboo Radhanath Sikdhar, the able and distinguished head of the computing department of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, who did so much to enrich the early editions of the "Manual," had been advertently, or inadvertently, removed from the preface of the last edition; while at the same time all the valuable matter written by the Baboo had been retained, and that without any acknowledgment as to the authorship."

As an old Revenue Surveyor who used the" Manual for a quarter of a century, and as an acquaintance of the late Radhanath Sikdhar, I fell quite ashamed for those who have seen fit to exclude his name from the present edition, especially as the former Editors so fully acknowledged the deep obligations under which they found themselves for Radhanath's assistance, not only for the particular portion of the work "*which they desire thus publicly to acknowledge*,—so runs the preface of the 1851 edition,—*but for the advice so generally afforded on all subjects connected with his own department*."

Yesterday only I mentioned the circumstance of the omission of Radhanath's name to one of the Tagores, an old and intimate friend of Radhanath's and who is now travelling in Scotland; he was pained beyond measure, but made the significant remark "you see, he is a dead man."

Yes, who cares for the dead, particularly when the dead man is a native of India!

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for July 1876. 2. Annual Report on the condition and management of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces for 1875. By Dr. W. Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons. 3. The Rent Question. By Parbuti Charun Roy, Deputy Collector, Dearah Settlement, Dacca and Furreedpore. 4. An address delivered at Benares in September 1875, on the Influence of English Education, Bengal and the N. W. Provinces. By Beeresswara Sen. 5. Two Poetical Congratulatory Addresses to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. By Kokkonda Venkaturathnam Pantula and R. Sivasankira Condiah, B.A. 6. Lethbridge's Early Introduction to the History of India translated into Bengali, by Babu Radhika Prosanno Mookerjee, Messrs Thacker Spink & Co. 7. Todhunter's Mensuration for beginners translated into Bengali by Rajkrishna Mookerjee M.A. Thacker Spink & Co. 8. Hurbala Bhar or the Indian Punch, No. 2 for September 1876.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

THE RENT QUESTION.

THE zemindars of East Bengal have addressed an elaborate memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the Rent Question. They take exceptions to His Honor's proposals generally, and have given their opinions lucidly and temperately. They trace the present differences between landlord and tenant to the occupancy clause of Act X of 1859, and to the indistinct and indefinite terms, in which the clauses for the enhancement of rent are couched. They set out by saying that "previous to the enactment of Act X of 1859, ryots possessed no occupancy rights. They were liable to ejectment at the will of the zemindar. Hence, with the gradual rise in the prices of produce, zemindars were able easily to realize such increased demand as were warranted by the increased profits of cultivation and the consequent increased demand for land. Or, in other words, rents used to be adjusted by the laws of competition and by mutual agreement. Zemindars could not demand too high rates of rent for fear of ryots giving up their holdings; ryots also could not resist paying such moderately increased rates as they found would be gladly paid by "new-comers." The memorialists then remark: In their right of occupancy, ryots possess a power of opposing the Zemindar, which the latter is quite powerless to resist. In some zemindaries, the old state of things may still be found to exist, but in all others, ryots have come to know that they possess a very strong power of resistance, and also, how to use it to their advantage. In most instances of dispute, ryots have been incited or encouraged to use power to the prejudice of zemindars, by Mookteats or other law agents of that class, or by middlemen, who found it to their interest that there should be constant disputes between zemindars and ryots. The present uncertain state of the law of enhancement has served not a little to fan the excitement produced by these causes. In most places, ryots have united in resisting all demands for increase of rent, notwithstanding the great rise in the prices of produce and the consequent large increase in the profits of cultivation. They have combined to resist the payment of all supplementary rents or cesses, that were previously agreed upon, and that used to be freely paid for a number of years. In some cases, with a view to harass zemindars, they have combined to withhold the payment of all rents whatever." The result has been increased litigation. "But the law courts," the memorialists observe, "are powerless to afford any relief, because the law on the subject of determination of rent is itself uncertain and indefinite, inasmuch as the principle that rents should be "fair and equitable" is not at all clear and determinate, as has very well pointed out in the Minute of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor."

The memorialists submit that the average market, or the competitive rate of rent, *i. e.*, the rate which any cultivator would be prepared to pay for *bona fide* cultivating purposes, is the only natural and proper test of what an equitable rent is. They are also of opinion that any violent interference with that competitive rate cannot but produce most unsatisfactory results in the long run. They consider the proposal of His Honor that "the rents of occupancy ryots should always be 20 per cent less than competitive rates" is "likely to intensify the present unsatisfactory relations between landlord and tenant; it is not founded upon any just claim or right on the part of occupancy ryots; and it appears to them to be exceedingly unjust to zemindars." They urge that after the enactment of the occupancy clauses, zemindars were not, as a rule, very particular in the matter of preventing new ryots from acquiring occupancy rights, and they have allowed such rights to grow up during these 17 years, partly, because when Act X was passed they did not comprehend its true significance, and partly, because they thought that the provision of the law about "fair and equitable rents" (which they understood to mean market rates) would guard them against any loss of rent. It is only since some years that it has become apparent that the law, though intending to enforce the payment of a "fair and equitable" rent, is really powerless to effect that purpose. From the discovery of this circumstance by both parties dates the ill-feeling between landlord and tenant, which has already become very deplorable, but which threatens to grow more serious every year. If it is now clearly laid down by law, that occupancy ryots are to pay so much less than what the land is capable of fetching from other ryots, it is not difficult to see that the cause which has produced the present unsatisfactory relations between zemindars and tenants will continue. The memorialists fear that such a provision will most probably defeat its own purpose, or, at least fail to attain the object for which it is intended. They are of opinion that the proposed reduction in favour of occupancy ryots is not founded upon any just or reasonable claim on the part of those ryots. The principle, that in cases of enhancement, the ryots should have the full benefit of the increase in the productive powers of land that may be owing to his labour or expense, is eminently just and reasonable, and has the hearty concurrence of the memorialists. But when increase of rent is claimed for other causes than improvement made through the agency of the ryot, there is no valid ground why a certain class of ryots should have the privilege of always paying less than the competitive or market rates of rent. They add that because by a grant of the privilege of occupancy, the Legislature gave a position to ryots of long standing which they did not possess before, that is no reason why a further grant of privilege is to be made to them to the injury or detriment of the rights and interests of zemindars. That the right of occupancy bestowed upon ryots by Act X did not also embrace this right of always holding land at a less than the normal rate of rent, is evident from the mention of a "fair equitable rent," which, reasonably interpreted, can only mean the rent that any other ryot would pay for the same land, and which is no other than the average competitive rate of rent; also from this circumstance that, when a ryot's rent is below the prevailing rate payable for similar lands in places adjacent, the law considers it to be a just ground for enhancement. The decision in the case of Thakoorany Dassee also points to the proportion, in which rents adjusted themselves last by competition, as "fair and equitable," without any deduction from that rate in favour of old ryots. The memorialists deny that in Eastern Bengal there is any difference between the rates paid by the occupancy and non-occupancy ryots. They state that with reference to the determination of the competitive or market rates of a *mehal*, the point is not capable of being settled so easily in every case as seems to be generally imagined. In many small mehals there are no non-occupancy ryots, or so few that zemindars have not thought it worth their while to make any distinction between them and occupancy ryots. In Eastern Bengal generally, there are very few instances of regular non-occupancy ryots who make periodical settlements of good lands upon rates (higher than those paid by occupancy ryots) determined by competition and mutual agreement at the commencement of a settlement. This, the memorialists believe, is the class of ryots meant by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, when speaking of non-occupancy ryots paying competitive rates of rent. The non-occupancy ryots of East Bengal—those that take up holdings vacated by occupancy ryots—do not answer this description. The custom there is generally to have, in the zemindari papers, one general rate of rent for all ryots holding the same class of lands in a mehal. In some mehals there is a difference owing to 1st class, 2nd class, or 3rd class lands, but there is no difference made as to rent on account of difference of status of ryots. Hence, the rate paid by non-occupancy ryots cannot, in Eastern Bengal at least, be taken as the competitive rate. Again: "Almost all non-occupancy ryots in these districts consist of such as are brought generally at the expense of the Zemindar, to settle in ill-conditioned lands, such as jungle lands, or very low lands which are subject to early and heavy inundations, or *Chur* lands in which sand predominates in the soil, or lands lying at inconvenient distances from villages. Though there is a large demand for good-conditioned lands in the vicinity of villages, ryots do not generally take up the kinds of land mentioned above. Zemindars are in consequence put to heavy expense in inducing ryots to settle in such localities, and such ryots are always allowed to pay very low rents at first. They do not hold the same lands from year to year, but change their holdings very often, partly in the hope of getting good crops from untouched lands, and partly to select, by actual examination, some good spot out of the waste or uncultivated land lying in all directions. After these ryots have settled for some time they pay higher rates, but it is only after the tracts are brought to a high state of cultivation and thickly inhabited that anything like competitive or fair rents can be expected from them. The rents paid by this class of non-occupancy ryots cannot therefore be taken to represent competitive rates. If these rates are taken as competitive rates for the whole of those mehals which partly consist of such lands, there will be a most serious reduction of rents all round; and zemindars will never try to extend cultivation by holding out the inducement of low rents to first comers upon ill-conditioned lands." They do not accordingly agree with the British Indian Association that the difference between the rent paid by the occupancy and non-occupancy ryots should be divided between the zemindar and ryot in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter. The

memorialists, however, contradict themselves when they admit that Burga ryots are in the position of non-occupancy ryot, and that the rent they pay is the market rate of rent. When the British Indian Association referred to the competitive rate, we believe they referred to the rate paid by Burga ryots or Korfa ryots. The memorialists state that what share of produce cultivators do not find it unprofitable to pay as rent may very well be understood from the case of an important class of non-occupancy ryots, called *Burga* ryots, who pay their rents in kind to the Zemindar. Almost every Zemindar or Talukdar in East Bengal, they state, keeps some land apart for letting to *Burga* ryots, in order to provide rice, dal and oil-seeds for the yearly consumption of his family. The cultivators of these lands pay no rent in money, but generally *half* or *one-third* (never less than ⅓) of the gross produce of the land. Sometimes when the proportion is ½ the landlord pays a part of the expenses necessary for seed &c., which payments generally reduce his share to ⅓. As a matter of fact, these *Burga* ryots are not worse off than the generality of other ryots. Supposing the rent in kind paid by these ryots to be commuted into a money payment, and making some deduction in consideration of their taking upon themselves the risk of the seasons and the trouble of converting the raw produce into money, ¼th of the money value of the gross produce would be, the memorialists admit, by no means a high proportion. The British Indian Association have made the same proposal. The zemindars of Eastern Bengal would however be satisfied with 20 per cent. of the value of gross produce as rent. In East Bengal such a proportion might be fair, because the rents there are generally low, but in West Bengal the proportion varies from one-fourth to one-third, and there a higher proportion in common fairness ought to be allowed.

The memorialists object to the sliding scale of rents proposed by the Lieutenant Governor. They remark:

"The sliding scale of proportions according to the length of a ryot's tenure, proposed in para. 16 of the Minute, appears to your Memorialists as very likely to produce injurious consequences. In the fist place, as the period of a ryot's holding will go on lengthening, the ratio between the rates payable by him, and the prevailing average competition rate will become lower and lower in a large number of cases. Or in other words, the value of landed estates will deteriorate, as time advances, in comparison with prevailing competitive rates of rent and prices of produce. 2ndly. The enhanced rates to be decreed being arrived at by the addition, to the old rates, of a fraction of the difference between those old rates and the prevailing competitive rates, those enhanced rates will greatly depend upon what the old rates were. If owing either to the forbearance of zemindars or from other causes, the rates of a Mehal are low, the enhanced rates to be decreed under the sliding scale must also be low in comparison with prevailing competitive rates. Hence the objection to the principle laid down in Thakoorany Dassee's case, viz, that "whatever defect may remain in the old rate is necessarily repeated in the new," as pointed out in Para 4 of your Honor's Minute, will to a great extent, apply to the proposed sliding scale also. 3rdly. When zemindars will find that the rents they are to receive from old ryots, will gradually be less and less in comparison with prevailing competitive rates, they will, instead of cherishing such ryots with pride, try all manner of means to prevent them from attaining the status of the favored classes of old ryots. The greater the difference between a royt's rents and the prevailing competitive rates, the stronger will be the zemindar's desire to get rid of him. Such a state of things is not conducive to the growth of a feeling of mutual attachment and forbearance. 4thly. At present zemindars often bring ryots to settle in sparsely inhabited localities, at great expense and trouble, paying from their own pockets the arrears due from those ryots to their old zemindars, defraying the expenses of removing and reconstructing their houses, of digging wells and tanks for their use; cutting khals or erecting dams or bunds for the improvement of their lands and so forth. Such ryots are at first allowed to pay only nominal rents, in the hope, that when properly settled, higher rates might be demanded of them, but if the effect of their holding on for a number of years be only to make their rents lower and lower as compared with prevailing competition rates and prices, it is easy to see how the operation of the sliding scale will discourage the Zemindar's efforts to extend cultivation in backward localities. 5th. Such provisions will open the way to much forgery and perjury, because, ryots as a rule, and most zemindars, have no authentic records by which they can clearly prove or disprove holdings of 20, 30, or 40 years.

"When the Permanent Settlement was made, the right of holding lands on the payment of a fixed jumma was added to the rights of ownership formerly possessed by zemindars, and subject to that fixed payment, all future profits from the land were absolutely made over to them. The condition of always paying a fixed jumma, without abatement from any cause whatever, proved so hard for zemindars under the then circumstances of the country, that most of those with whom that Settlement was made, were sold out in the course of a few years. Most landed estates have changed hands since, and people have bought zemindaries by the payment of their full market values, relying for future profit on the terms of the settlement made by Government. If Government now confers more valuable privileges to ryots, such as they did not possess before, to the detriment of the interests of zemindars, it cannot but be looked upon as an infringement of vested interests by the State."

With regard to 20 per cent. proportion of the gross produce of land as rent, the memorialists say:

"Your Honor proposes 20 per cent. for such a proportion. There is no doubt that in many cases, especially in Eastern Bengal, this proportion will be found to be rather higher than the ratio which the present rates of rent bear to the present value of gross produce; but it should be remembered that for some time the uncertainty of the present law has brought all adjustments of rent to a deadlock, whereas the prices of produce have greatly increased in the interval. If the ratio that these rates bore to the value of gross produce at the time they were last adjusted were ascertained, it would your memorialists believe be found to be generally much higher than it is at present. Even taking present prices, there are certain cases in which 20 per cent. of the money value of gross produce would be lower than the prevailing rates. Still, considering the very great boon of definiteness and certainty which the fixing of such a proportion would confer, and also supposing that there is to be no deduction in favour of occupancy ryots, your Memorialists would express their willingness to accept as just, the fixing of 20 per cent. of the money value of the gross produce as the competitive rate of rent in all cases where that rate cannot clearly and indisputably be proved to be higher."

It is not quite clear whether the memorialists wish to fix the rents of both occupancy and non-occupancy ryots in the same proportion of 20 per cent. If so then the zemindar would be deprived of the right of fixing the rent of the tenant-at-will at the market rate, which he has all along exercised without any interference by the legislature. Once the rent is fixed, the memorialists propose that it should have a currency for five years. This in our opinion is too short a period. We would extend it to ten years, as the revision of rent every five years is calculated to produce confusion, dissatisfaction, and discontent. We agree with the memorialists that in no case the present rents should be more than doubled. We should add that in no case should the present rents be lowered, whatever the principle on which enhancement of rent may be made. With regard to realization of rent the memorialists suggest that a decree for arrear of rent unless satisfied within a certain specified time shall carry a decree for ejectment. Some such provision we admit is necessary to ensure prompt payment of rent.

THE APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE *Englishman* gives but half our opinion when he quotes our articles in which we advocate the admission of natives to the Civil Service through the door of competition. We have always been of opinion that nomination would lead to favouritism, jobbery, and corruption. We said the same thing when the Duke of Argyll introduced into Parliament his measure authorizing the Government of India to nominate natives of India to the Civil Service without requiring them to pass the prescribed examination. We repeated our opinion in commenting upon Lord Salisbury's recent speech at Cooper's Hill. We wrote: "On principle we are opposed to nomination. It opens a door to corruption, jobbery, and favouritism. The nomination system will not be fair either to the native or to the European. The object of appointing natives to the Civil Service is not only to give them a large share in the administration of the country, but also to elevate their national character and to teach them principles of self-respect and self-reliance. Now, we cannot persuade ourselves to think that that object will be attained by appointing a few old members of the Subordinate Executive Service to the Covenanted Civil Service. In the first place we are not quite sure that square men may not be put into round holes. In the second place we do not believe that they will be at once put in independent charge of districts. Possibly they will be appointed "Joints," and placed in charge of sub-divisions. Now, this will be scarcely any appreciable improvement. Already many uncovenanted magistrates are in charge of subdivisions, and to appoint some of them to the same charge as "Joints" would be merely a change of name. There would be of course some increase of pay, but this is a small matter. What would it signify if a few deputies, drawing Rs. 700 a month, were permitted to draw Rs. 900? Would it raise the nation socially or politically by this slight addition to their *tullub*? Then these officers would be promoted on the eve of being pensioned off, and a few years' service in the rank of the "Joint" will bring about the much-desired consummation, we mean superannuation. On the other hand, having been for the best part of their lives under the immediate control of covenanted officers they cannot be expected to assert equality with them, and they will remain what they were—Deputies with increased pay. The moral and political gain to the nation will thus be very small—whatever the personal gain of the officers immediately benefitted. When we again remember that the door of competition is practically shut against the native by the lowering of the minimum age for candidates to nineteen years the prospects of our countrymen for more extended employment in the higher offices of the State are not at all improved. The few nominations to be made in this country would be a mere delusion. The family preserve would remain as close as ever; only a few lower appointments not worth much in value would be given away. We give Lord Salisbury every credit for his generous desire to open the covenanted service to the natives more widely than heretofore, but the means he has adopted, we respectfully submit, are more calculated to defeat his end than otherwise. Who cares for the shadow if the substance is to be withheld? Who cares for a few "Joints," if the prospect of further promotion is as a matter of course to be barred? The Secretary of State may not mean this, but from the circumstances we have mentioned can the result be otherwise? Far better that there should be no natives in the Civil Service than that a few Deputies should be converted into "Joints," and thus a soothing balm offered to the scared conscience of England." Our contemporary says that we are "right." But we go further. The present system of competitive examination is not fair to the natives of India. In previous articles we pointed out how the modifications made by Lord Salisbury are calculated to shut out the Indian youth from the competitive test. His Lordship has lowered the maximum age of candidates for competition from 21 to 19. Lord Salisbury said, "a lower limit of age is recommended by another consideration of importance. Out of the number who present themselves for competition, it is certain that four-fifths must fail because the candidates are usually more than five times as many as the vacancies; and no prudent parent, in selecting a profession for his son will leave this certainty out of consideration. Some professions are absolutely closed, others are almost impossible, to a man who thinks for the first time of entering them at the age of 22. A man therefore, who competes for the Indian Civil Service at that age, undoutedly strives for a valuable prize but does it at a formidable risk. He stakes, in a measure, his chance of self-support upon the result of a competition in which it is certain that four-fifths must fail. It is more than probable that such a risk must weigh strongly with parents, and diminish the field of competition, especially among the professional class. But no such apprehension will be possible if the limit of age is fixed at 19." We remarked: If Lord Salisbury feels so tender about English candidates, it is strange that he should have bestowed so little thought upon the peculiar position of the Indian candidates. These candidates have to go to a foreign country to compete for the public service in their father-land, to incur heavy expense for travel and education, to separate themselves from their parents and relations at an age when they most need parental control, to face the temptations of London life, and to compete with English youths in their own language, and all this for a mere chance. How much more are their difficulties aggravated when the maximum age is reduced from 21 to 19. They must leave India at least 2 years before, that is at 17, an age when many of them can only matriculate themselves for the Universities. They then acquire the mere rudiments of English. We doubt whether two years' cramming in England will enable them to compete successfully with English youths in their own language. The result of the Secretary of State's decision we fear will be unfortunate for Indian youths desirous to compete for the Indian Civil Service. It will practically disqualify them for competition. We do not believe that the Secretary of State has any such sinister intention. but the tendency of his orders we fear will be in that direction. We cannot but regret that Lord Salisbury should have looked at only one side of the shield. He has apparently paid no attention to the claims of the

Indian subjects of the Queen. If the decision of the State Secretary cannot be altered, we hope he will consider the propriety of holding the competitive examination for Indian candidates in India and then require the successful candidates to join some University in England. There would be then some justice done to them. They would not then be tempted to England on a fool's errand. Those who might succeed would then have a certain prospect of employment, and by going to some English University they would have an opportunity of improving their education. We hope it is not yet too late to reconsider this part of the question. If our contemporary of the *Englishman* is in earnest, he ought to support the just claims of the natives of India to fair competition. It will not do to shut both the doors of competition and nomination against them. We do believe that the nomination system is open to serious objections, and those who are with us ought to co-operate with us in obtaining a fair field for Indian candidates for the Civil Service. If on purely English grounds the Secretary of State should refuse to raise the maximum age of candidates for the competitive examination, on Indian and higher grounds due facilities should be offered to Indian youths for admission into the Civil Service. We are of opinion that a competitive examination for Indian candidates ought to be held in India, keeping the present limit of age, and the successful candidates, if necessary, may be required to pass the further examinations in England and thus to complete their education. Unless some such measure is taken, justice will not be done to the legitimate aspirations of the people of India.

Our remarks do not, however, apply to the Judicial Service. The series of articles, which we have lately written on the subject, have made it clear that that Service ought to be placed on a different footing altogether. The present system of the Civil Service, it is admitted on all hands, does not give us good Judges, and a different system ought therefore to be adopted such as would ensure us a supply of well-trained and experienced judges. The time has arrived for the separation of the judicial and executive services, and although we would not eliminate the Civilian element from the Judicial Service altogether, we would not make the District Judgship a monopoly of the Civil Service. We would make it an open service, to which competent men, whether civilians, uncovenanted judges, pleaders or barristers, should be held equally eligible. The Judicial Service requires a special knowledge and training, which the present system of the Civil Service does not afford. The Civilians cannot justly complain of the admission into the judicial service of others, better trained, more experienced and efficient than they, for the Government is bound to provide itself with the best available article in the market. It will be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty if it sacrifices the interests of the public, of which it is but a trustee, for the sake of the pecuniary considerations of a handful of English youths. The primary duty of the Government is to provide for an efficient administration of justice, and as the Civilian Judges have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, it is time that it should face its duty in the face, and put an end to a state of things, which has become a public scandal. Natives, whether serving as uncovenanted judges or practising at the bar, possess peculiar qualifications for the bench, and they ought to be employed largely in filling the district bench without reference to the rule of seniority or being made to commence from the lowest steps of the official ladder. There is now such a general consensus of opinion on the subject that to put off the much-needed reform a day longer is to ignore the best interests of the people and to neglect the highest duty of Government, and we hope speedy measures will be taken to give it effect.

THE LAW RELATING TO MINORS.

LAW implies an infraction of absolute freedom, and when we say no civilized society can exist without laws, we really say, though not in so many words, that no organised society can exist without placing some restraint on individual liberty of action; and the more advanced the state of civilization the more frequently are such restraints needed for its well-being. As regards infants this restraint is exercised by parental authority; but when that authority is, owing to death or other causes, wanting, it has to be exercised by Government which stands in *loco parentis* to orphans; and the law regarding minors legally invests Government with that power, and fixes the period during which it should be exercised. Thus, in its essence, that law is a positive violation of the individual liberty of the minors, who are, by it, placed in subordination to persons who have no claim to authority by virtue of consanguinity. The period during which this authority is exercised is limited, in theory, to the close of boyhood; but, as there is no hard and fast line of demarcation between boyhood and manhood, practically it is fixed arbitrarily, or with reference to what particular legislators think to be the proper time when a youth may be presumed to have acquired sufficient knowledge and experience for the management of his affairs. Inasmuch, however, as no two persons can acquire the same capacity exactly at the same period, and the affairs to be undertaken on attainment of majority vary greatly under different circumstances, one uniform limit for all cannot but be felt as a hardship. In many cases, a young man at the eighteenth year of his age may be well able to look after his own household, or such small property as he may inherit, and yet be totally unfit to manage a large estate. To prevent the former from taking charge of his little all until the twenty first year of his age, may often prove injurious; but to withold the latter from making drakes and ducks of vast wealth, and affecting the well-being of thousands of his tenantry by reckless mismanagement till that period, would be a positive blessing. The framers of the new Majority Act have faced this question manfully, and made an admirable provision in this respect. They fix the close of the eighteenth year as the limit of minority for the community at large, in whose case no heavy interests are involved; while for the proprietors of large estates they raise the limit to the end of the twenty-first year. The limit under the Hindu Law was the close of the sixteenth year; but it led to much mischief, and so it was raised by Regulation XXVI of 1793 to the end of the eighteenth year. The object of the change was, however, not attained. Painful experience of eighty years showed that Bengali youths at eighteen, however precocious they may be in other respects, were not at all fit to assume charge of large zemindaries; they invariably made a mess of their property, and seriously injured the condition of their tenantry. Another change was, consequently, felt as a necessity, and this was effected by the Act under notice. No law has been passed by the Indian Legislature so thoroughly humane and disinterested as this, and, honestly and faithfully worked out, nothing can prove more salutary in its effects on the persons who come under its influence. Those, whose parents do not die early, are kept in *statu pupillari* till the twenty-first year of their age, to pass the degree examination of the Calcutta University, and it would be a positive good, and not an evil, that the wards of Court, who come to large property and exercise a mighty influence for good or evil on the peasantry of the country, should be obliged to remain in that condition for a like period. The wards themselves may not, in all cases, like it; but the community at large cannot but look upon the law which enforces such pupillage with favour. At any rate, the number of persons influenced by it is so excessively small that it is impossible to suppose that any large portion of the public can take it to be a hardship. According to the Administration Reports of the Board of Revenue, during the last twenty years the average number of wards in charge of Government per annum did not exceed seventy-five, of whom about one-half was women, idiots and persons otherwise incapable of managing their property, leaving the other half, or about 35 persons, who came under the law of minority. The average period of stay of minors under the Court of Wards has been eight years, so that annually about four boys, *i. e.* one in every sixteen millions of the population of the Bengal provinces, come under the purview of the

Majority Act. There is nothing to show that in future the number will be greater, and if the law be, as is alleged by some, injurious, nothing is more easy than for landed proprietors to make their will and appoint private trustees who under the Act can hold the estates against the wards only until the eighteenth year of the latter's age. Nor can these four out of every sixteen millions of the people complain of the manner in which their estates have hitherto been managed. It is simply impossible for them to get better, more trustworthy, or more efficient supervision for their estates than what they get from the District Collectors; and generally speaking, a few rare exceptions apart, the management of minors' estates by the Court of Wards has been the most beneficial possible. Zemindars as a body, are notoriously great spendthrifts, and they generally die in debt. Ninety-nine out of every hundred estates brought under the management of District Collectors, have come in heavily involved, and in every case, without an exception, they have gone out free from all incumberance, and with a handsome purse in ready cash or Government securities, for the young owners to bagin life with. No sensible man could wish for better arrangement in this respect. There are, however, certain persons who cannot look upon the system of the Court of Wards with satisfaction. The money-lender, whose case we noticed last week, who in England lent six pounds to a lordling, and obtained promissory notes to the extent of a lac of rupees for their repayment, is not without his confreres in this country, and they cannot accept that to be good which stands in the way of such profitable bargains. We know of a Mukhtear who, having obtained the release of a ward on the sixteenth year of his age by falsifying an attested copy of a petition, made the youth marry his daughter, and so carefully kept him under his guardianship, that the youth died of *delirium tremens* within two years. The daughter of the Mukhtear succeeded to the estate of her lord, and her worthy father is now, or lately was, the virtual owner of property worth a lac and fifty thousand rupees a year. He too has bretheren anxious for similar windfalls. There was a clerk in a Collector's office, who so interpreted one of the records in his charge as to lead to the release of a ward on the seventeenth year of his age. Immediately after he got himself appointed manager of the youth's estate, and lent out eighty thousand rupees, the bulk of the savings of the youth, in his own name, and, from acting as a clerk on thirty rupees, in a few months retired home a wealthy man; and there are many clerks who would be only too glad to have opportunities for such lucky strokes of business. There are others of the same genus—petti-fogging lawyers, vakeels, agitators, and grievance-mongers—whom we need not specify at length. These find the Majority Act very much in their way, and they have set up a howl against it in order to gain their own ends, and certain recent orders regarding the disposal of the surplus profits of wards' estates and the Chittagong scandal about the case of Nayantara Chaudharani, have given them a good opportunity to work upon the unwary public. Look, say they, how the minors are treated, and how their estates wasted, all on account of the new Act; and thereby secure the sympathy of simple-minded people. Easy-going good men are the first to be misled by such representations, particularly when they are supported by newspaper agitation and advocacy; and such advocacy and agitation have been enlisted in their favor. The waste and mismanagement complained of are, however, not the result of bad laws, but of bad superintendence; and the man must be very illogical or very mischievous who would confound the one with the other. One may as reasonably pray for the repeal of the Penal Code, because under certain sections of it Mr. Kirkwood placed poor Lall Chand Chowdhry under trial, as complain of the Majority Act because Nayantara suffered from the same Mr. Kirkwood professing to administer that Act. In fact, however, the references to waste and mismanagement are mere pretexts, and the agitation, we cannot help thinking, has been got up from interested motives. It is a sadly mistaken one, and cannot by any means promote the welfare of the orphans in whose behalf it has been set a-foot.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of a retired Governor General of India on his return to his native land to meet with such an enthusiastic reception as has greeted Lord Northbrook. Eighteen years ago the united borough of Penryn and Falmouth sent up to House of Commons young Mr. Baring as its representative, and it naturally feels proud of the success he has achieved and the fame he has acquired. The borough made a grand demonstration in his honor on his return to England. A public meeting was held, an address was presented, and a banquet was given, and nothing could exceed the joy and pride, with which the Noble Earl was received by his old friends and constituents. We have before us a full report of the meeting, and as many of our readers would perhaps like to see what was said of and by Lord Nothbrook we give a few extracts. The following address was presented to His Lordship :

The Right Hon. Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, Viscount Baring, G. .S I., D.C.L., &c., &c.

We, the magistrates and other inhabitants of the united borough of Penryn, Falmouth, and Flushing, in public meeting assembled, beg most sincerely to offer your lordship the warmest expressions of our hearty welcome on your safe return to your native land, after the prolonged and arduous duties which so conspicuously distinguished your administration in the Viceregal Government of India. These expressions on our part are not mere words of course but are founded on an intimate intercourse and friendship with your lordship when, as a commonor, you represented the united borough in Parliament for a period of nine years and upwards and in that capacity endeared yourself to the memories of the constituency by the able and indefatigable manner in which you discharged every requirement of a representative, both locally and generally, the remembrance whereof will, in all time, be indelibly engraven on our hearts. But, in a still lofter and more exalted sense, do we desire to express to your lordship our admiration and pride at the noble manner and the distinguished, ability which characterised your entire period of rule in the East, confirming your wisdom as a statesman, and your be evolent foresight as a philanthropist, particularly in connection with the great famine, which, fearful as it loomed, you so opportunely provided for, and encountered with such a marked and successful result as led to the benefit and salvation of innumerable lives. Furthermore, we have not failed to notice and appreciate the admirable measure which you so judiciously prepared, and so effectually consummated in the visitation and progress of the Prince of Wales in India, a most important event, which will ever identify your Viceroyalty with the right royal and most memorable era which you so successfully and patriotically inaugurated. For these and other prominent public services, rendered during a varied and talented tenure of office, you have received the well-merited honour of our beloved Sovereign, and we fervently trust your lordship will be long blessed with an abundant share of health and happiness to enjoy the distinction so honourably won, together with the sincere congratulations and the permanent esteem of your countrymen at large.

Lord Northbrook gave a suitable reply. With his usual modesty he disclaimed the praises given in the address. He said, " it is by the blessing of God only that the administration of so vast a country can be conducted successfully and prosperously during a time of famine—(hear, hear) —and by God's blessing, and the exertions of those who filled offices of trust and responsibility in India, as well as the civil and military services of the crown in that country, who for energy, ability, and public spirit are second to no body of men in the world—(applause)—those dangers which are alluded to in the address have been met, peace has been preserved, and the country is in a state of tranquillity and prosperity. (Loud applause.)" At the banquet His Lordship delivered an excellent address, the greater part of which we give below. After adverting to the financial position of India His Lordship said :

" He had been asked in connection with the war in the East what effect the condition of Turkey would have on the Mahomedan population of India? The question was a difficult one to answer. From his reading and experience he should say that there was no very sensible connection between Turkey and the Mahomedan population of India, and the events now taking place in the East would have no sensible effect upon the Mahomedans of India. After the Crimean war came the Indian mutiny, and the participators in that had no feelings of regard for the conduct of the British Government in the defence of the Porte. This strengthened his view that there was no great connection between the Mahomedans of India and the events which occurred in Turkey. But, whether he was right or wrong in the matter, of one thing he was certain—that it was the duty of the British Government not to be deterred by any feelings of what effect might be produced upon the Mahomedan population in India from using their endeavours—whatever the result might be—in the present hostilities to secure for the Christian population of Turkey—(cheers)- that entire fulfilment of the pledges which had been so constantly given —but had not been realised—by the Government of Turkey —(cheers)—for their, he would not say good, but he would say decent government. He knew something of what Eastern Governments were, and the government of certain dominions of Turkey had been worse in every respect than the very worst of native Governments that had been known during the last fifty years in India. Another question which was greatly discussed was the advance of Russia in Central Asia, and the countries adjoining upon India. People were wrong on both sides of the question. He had read a work by a Russian officer passing observations on the Government of India, which were far from complimentary, and entirely contrary to facts. He had also read a work by Sir Henry Rawlinson, containing opinions regarding the Russian design against India, with which he could not in any way agree, and recommending a policy which he considered would inevitably lead to disaster. He believed the only course to take was that which had been consistently followed for the last ten or fifteen years by the British Government and the Government of India, and advocated upon every possible occasion by a man who knew more about the question than any other man in England—Lord Lawrence [Cheers.] This was a policy carried out with great ability and great consistency by his predecessor—Lord Mayo ; a policy which he had endeavoured to follow. That policy was to be upon the best possible terms with their neighbours all round India ; to do everything they could to assis them if they wanted their aid in regard to any works of cilvilisation, or any thing which made towards the increase of their prosperity, but abstaining, as far as possible, from interfering with their affairs. By those means they conciliated their people. His hearers must not forget this. The history of India must be recollected in the states in the neighbourhood of India far better than by the English. The people lived in a conquered area, they remembered that one territory after another which joined that red line which marked the British territory had been absorbed within it ; and there still remained a suspicion that English interference meant the first step to bringing the territory interfered with within that red line boundary ; he need not say that the British policy was contrary to that. It had been declared by the Queen and successive Governments that those days were for ever gone. England no longer desire to increase her territory in the East. All she desired was to govern those countries which, under her sway, reaped the greatest benefits for their inhabitants, and to live upon the most amicable terms with the whole world. The Turcomans were the greatest kidnappers and robbers in the world, and England could feel no dislike to those men coming under the control of some civilised power, nor would she stop the advance of civilisation. He had always held the view that they could not permit any Russian interference in the territory of Affghanishtan, and he believed there were no intentions whatever on the part of the Russians to interfere in the country. He thought if the two countries had a thorough understanding—as to a very considerable extent he believed they had now—there would be no danger of England and Russia coming into collision. (Applause.) There had been statements made that the natives of India were not employed in the services of the country ; but, so far from that being the case, he knew they were. He had employed them in the highest positions of trust, and this would be continued, especially in the administration of justice were they very successful. In concluding his speech, his lordship, referring to the religion of India, said the day would come when the connection of England with that empire would be followed by the inestimable blessing of giving to its inhabitants a true faith, and a religion with which England was herself blessed ; but it was not the function of the Government to be the means of spreading Christianity in India—(applause)—unless it were by the example and lives those who held important offices in the country. In India, where they had to deal with millions of people of differing religions, it would be a great evil if the Government, as such, was to connect itself with any partcular religious belief, or regarded it as its duty to inculcate upon the inhabitants of Ind a any particular form of faith. It was this fundamental error which lost the great Mogul emperors their power in India. He furthermore entirely agreed with those who thought that it was not right for the Government to teach religion in their schools in that country, not that he under valued the advantages of combining religion with education in any Christian country, but because he believed that it would not be right for the Government to make any attempt to bring the Hindoos and Mahomedans from a different religion to their own, and further, because there would be difficulties almost insuperable in the way of teaching heathen children the Christian religion in any school connected with the Government. There—and he thought rightly so—the efforts for the spread of Christianity in India has been confined to the voluntary exertions of the missionaries of all denominations. He should be deceiving his hearers if he went so far as to say that, in his opinion at the present time these missionary efforts had produced any very tangible result amongst the educated Hindoos and Mahomedans. He was afraid that the actual results up to the present day were by no means commensurate with the efforts that were made in that direction ; but on the other hand, where the missionaries had come into contact with some of the aboriginal tribes, they had met with great success. In one part of the centre of India he had himself seen two large churches which he was told were filled on Sundays by the villagers of the neighbourhood, and he believed that the number of Christians in that part of India amounted to something like 25,000 people He had seen the same success attending the missions in other parts of India, and he believed that the services of the missionaries in those parts had been productive of the best results. He believed, too, that as education spread in India, and as that education destroyed—as it must destroy—any real belief in the Hindoo religion the masses of the educated Hindoos would find some one who would lead them to embrace Christianity in large numbers ; but he did not believe they were likely to embrace Christianity in any of the precise forms presented to them now by the different religious communities existing in Europe. On the contrary, his own opinion was that they would go further back, and get rid of much of the dogma which had overlaid the foundations of the Christian religion for the last 1800 years, and that eventually there would be seen in India a form of Christianity more nearly approaching the simple doctrines of the early Christians than either the Roman Catholics, the Church of England, the Wesleyans, or perhaps any other religious sect that existed in the present day. (Cheers.)

Lord Northbrook was quite right when he said that the Mahomedans of India were not identified with the politics of Turkey, though they have a natural sympathy with the Turks as the only Mahomedan Power, which has a foot-hold in Europe. This sympathy is more religious than political. His Lordship's observations on Christian Missions in India were generally sound. As a Christian he naturally longs for the conversion of India to Christianity, but as a statesman he understands that that is not the function of the British Government in India, and as a practical observer he feels that the Missionaries have been and will be able to do very little in the way of Christianizing India. His Lordship's views on the Central Asian question are those of an experienced and thoughtful statesman.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON THE RUTH JATTRA.

Apropos of the Mahesh Car controversy, Sir Richard Temple has recorded the following Minute on the subject of the observance of the Ruth Jattra festival. We take it from the *East* :

" I have observed with regret the discussions which have arisen regarding the recent failure to drag the sacred car at the " Mohesh Ruth Jatra," or the annual Hindoo festival near Serampore. This matter has formed the subject of a separate correspondence. As there are other sacred cars besides the " Mohesh " car, and as it is very desirable to prevent in future the possibility of any misapprehension on future annual occasions, either on the part of the Magisterial authorities, or on the part of the Hindoo religious community, I desire to state the course that ought to be pursued in reference to the existing law and the existing executive orders.

2. It is perhaps superfluous to reaffirm that there is not the slightest wish to offer, directly or indirectly, any hinderance to the Hindoos in carrying out any ceremony which their 'religion' may prescribe ; on the contrary, there is every wish that they should have all reasonable facilities for so doing.

3. But the dragging of a lofty and weighty car by a large number of men, in the presence of a great concourse of people, is an operation which might lead to fatal accidents. Such accidents have actually (though very rarely) occurred. It is therefore the duty of the Magistrate to exercise such limited degree of supervision as may prevent any reasonable risk of such accidents occurring. His interference must, however, be restricted to this one object, namely, the guarding against loss of life. Beyond this he has no concern whatever in the proceeding. And he must take care that the limited supervision or interference above described is not turned by his subordinates, or by the police, into any active part in the conduct of the proceedings, or in the carrying out of the ceremony. From this point of view it is hardly necessary to add that the district officers are not to undertake any share in organizing the work of dragging and the police are not to join in the procession.

4. There is abundant experience available in respect to the form which the proceedings usually take, and the Magistrate can well decide beforehand as to what precautions are necessary for the purpose above described. The only need, practically, is to prevent the crowd from pressing round the car, when it is in motion, and consequently being run over. For this purpose a portable frame work attached to the car itself, or a barrier consisting of a rope strung on bamboos fastened to the ground at intervals along the path of the car, as is commonly done when processions pass through the streets in cities, with a police sentry posted here and there, to keep the crowd back, if any rush were attempted, should suffice. It would be for the Magistrate to select one or other of the above precautions, or to decide whether both must be adopted. His discretion cannot be absolutely fettered, as he is responsible for the safety of the crowd. But consistently with the attainment of this object, he should interfere as little as possible. Lastly, he should ascertain the names of the managers of the ceremonies, and distinctly inform them, at least six weeks beforehand, of the precautions upon which he intends to insist. If they have any objection to the Magistrate's orders, they should at once state it, and if they desire to appeal to higher authority, there will then be time for them to do so, and the appellate authority will be able to pass orders before the date of the festival. If they do not formally make objection in proper time, it will be understood that they acquiesce. I am particular in mentioning this, because on more than one occasion urgent appeals have been addressed by the managers to superior authority at the last moment, just before the date when the ceremony must take place, when there is no time remaining in which to make due inquiry, either as to the merits of the Magistrate's order, or as to the grounds of objection."

RICHARD TEMPLE.

This is a sensible Resolution. But we do not understand the object of the portable frame-work. It did not answer with the Mahesh Car ; in fact it was the sole cause of the imbroglio connected with that Car. The rope-barrier is a good suggestion ; it is already carried out, and it ought to be insisted upon in all cases. The portable frame-work ought to be dispensed with.

His Honor says that the Mahesh Car question has been disposed of in a separate correspondence. The papers in this case ought to have been published for general information. Even the proprietor of the Car has not been informed of the orders passed by His Honor. He has made a fresh memorial to His Honor, which we give below :

To

THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BARONET, K. C. S. I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble memorial of Bissumbhur Bose, proprietor of the Mahesh Car, and an inhabitant of Calcutta,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Memorialist observes in the newspapers that Your Honor has been pleased to pass orders in the Mahesh Car case, but as he, though most interested in it, has not been favored with a copy of the orders in question, he ventures to approach Your Honor with this representation.

That your Memorialist in a memorial dated the 25th June last represented to your Honor the circumstances under which the District Magistrate of Hooghly did not permit him to perform the religious ceremony of dragging the Ruth or Car at Mahesh on the 23rd June last, and thus interfered with a religious institution observed by his ancestors and himself for more than a century under British rule.

That in continuation your Memorialist craves leave to submit a brief account of the circumstances, which occurred since the day of the first festival (23rd June) and which prevented him from performing the ceremony even on the return day of the festival, (the Oolta Ruth).

That having been refused on the 23rd June the privilege of dragging the Car, notwithstanding an appeal to the Commissioner of the Division, your Memorialist took the liberty to telegraph to Your Honor on the 24th idem, soliciting permission to drag the Car, and on the 25th submitted the memorial referred to above to the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, setting forth all the circumstances connected with this case together with all the papers on the subject. On the 27th your Memorialist received a reply by telegram from Darjeeling to the effect that the 'Hooghly Magistrate has been ordered to allow the Car to be dragged after taking proper precautions for the safety of the people."

On the 27th your Memorialist waited upon the Joint Magistrate of Serampore with the telegram, where he also met the District Magistrate, who gave an order to the effect that if the apron board of the Car were made rigid and the bamboo frame-work strengthened the dragging would be allowed. On your Memorialist reporting that the orders of the District Magistrate had been carried out, the Joint Magistrate permitted the dragging of the Car on the 2 th. Several attempts were made to move the Car, but the bamboo frame introduced in consequence of a suggestion made at the conference at the Joint Magistrate's Kutcheary on the 22nd June, and accepted by your Memorialist by way of compromise, interposed a serious difficulty so much so that the Car could not be moved notwithstanding several attempts made by about 2,000 pilgrims, who complained that unless they were allowed to pull the Car from within the enclosure for setting it in motion as they were allowed to do last year, the Car could not be moved, but as your Memorialist had not the order for admitting persons within the enclosure or to push the Car from behind he was obliged to abandon the dragging for that day. The Joint Magistrate, who was present on the spot, gave order that the Ruth shall not be dragged again without further orders from the District Magistrate. In the meantime another telegram was received from Your Honor to the following effect. "Hooghly Magistrate has been ordered to afford you every possible assistance for the safe dragging of the Car."

On the receipt of this telegram, your Memorialist again waited upon the District Magistrate at Hooghly on the 29th for orders, and orders were given under the same conditions as before. On that day an attempt to drag the Car was made, but as was apprehended without success. On the other hand those engaged in dragging the Car took fright at the attitude assumed by the police, one of them having been arrested for touching the ropes, though the Car was then not in motion. On the night of that day, your Memorialist forwarded a telegram to Your Honor at Darjeeling stating that the Car could not be drawn owing to impediments thrown by the District Magistrate.

On the following day the Magistrate came to the spot, and on your Memorialist representing to him that the Car could not be moved owing to the obstacle of the bamboo frame, he then for the first time consented to take it off, but he would not allow your Memorialist to make the first pull as proposed by him from a shorter distance than 30 feet, though it was submitted to him that the object for a nearer pull was solely to set the Car in motion. He left the spot by prohibiting further attempts to drag the Car.

On the 1st day of July, i.e., on the Oolta Ruth day, or the last day of the festival, your Memorialist made the last effort by deputing an agent to the District Magistrate with a petition, praying for permission to drag the Car if possible, even from a distance of 30 feet hitherto insisted upon by him with the rope bar held by the police, his object being not to disappoint the pilgrims who had collected by thousands, but the District Magistrate said that though he was willing to comply with the petition and cancel the prohibitory order, it was too late to communicate with the Joint Magistrate at Serampore, and therefore no order could be given. Your Memorialist's agent offered to pay the expense of telegram if the District Magistrate would condescend to telegraph his order to the Serampore Magistrate, he at the same time telegraphing advice to your Memorialist, his principal, but the District Magistrate would not consent to his arrangement saying that he could not or would not trust your Memorialist in the matter, and that there was no time for the agent, whom he observed he was disposed to trust, to go to Serampore and superintend the arrangement. Accordingly the Car was not permitted to be dragged on the Oolta Ruth day. Your Memorialist appends hereto copies of all supplementary papers in addition to those already annexed to the memorial, submitted to the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds on the 25th June last.

There are four points involved in the correspondence between the District Magistrate and your Memorialist.

1stly. That your Memorialist did not take proper precautions for the safe dragging of the Car.

2ndly. That whilst your Memorialist expressed his readiness to adopt the mechanical arrangements of last year, the District Magistrate insisted upon the bamboo frame projecting from the Car to a distance of 30 feet, and upon the dragging of the Car from beyond the enclosure, thus defeating all attempts to set the Car in motion.

3rdly. That although the object of the District Magistrate, as indeed his duty, was to provide for the safe dragging of the Car, he made no suggestions whatever which might have met his object, notwithstanding the offer repeatedly made by Your Memorialist to carry out his suggestions or orders.

4thly. That the result of the persistent refusal of the District Magistrate either to accept the arrangements of last year or to suggest some feasible scheme, which while ensuring safety to the public would have facilitated the dragging of the Car notwithstanding the liberal orders of Your Honor, has been the prohibition of a religious ceremony in which thousands of Hindus from different parts of the country have for years taken part annually.

With regard to the first point your Memorialist solicits attention to his letter to the District Magistrate, dated, the 22nd June. As to what the arrangements of last year were the papers marked A and B, containing the letter of the late District Magistrate, Mr. Weekes, and the rules approved by him, give all necessary information. If Sir William Herschell had referred to these papers, which were in his office, and if he had enquired how the arrangements had answered, he would have been able to satisfy himself on the point. It is observable that this was not the first time the District Magistrate was required under Government orders to throw the responsibility of the mechanical arrangements upon the owner of the Car. Last year the same responsibility was imposed upon him, and the records shew that he did not repudiate it, on the contrary the arrangements made by him had proved satisfactory and efficacious, and when your Memorialist replied to the District Magistrate that he would adopt the same arrangements this year he had not the remotest suspicion that they would not be approved, though he expressed his readiness to make any other arrangements if necessary. If it be urged that last year the Police took an active part in controlling the arrangements for the dragging of the Car, which was in contravention of the orders of Government, your Memorialist ventures to submit that the Police did nothing more than hold the rope-barrier, on the two sides of the Ruth procession to keep the crowds off, an office which the Police ordinarily perform on occasions of crowded gatherings and which was notably seen when the Police kept order on the auspicious visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the capital. The whole of the mechanical arrangements was made last year under immediate supervision and responsibility of your Memorialist, and he had informed the District Magistrate that he would do the same that year, confidently believing that the Police would render the necessary co-operation for the preservation of order as usual. It would be thus seen that your Memorialist did not neglect or refuse to perform what ultimately devolved upon him as the proprietor of the Car.

With regard to the 2nd point your Memorialist begs leave to submit that the only innovation which he was required to adopt was the bamboo frame-work, which interposed an insuperable obstacle to the dragging of the car. It was contrary to the laws of motion that such a heavy structure as the Mahesh Car could be moved from a distance of 30 feet without being pushed even from behind, and it was not therefore to be wondered at that every attempt made to pull the Car from beyond the bamboo projection proved a failure. The District Magistrate on the penultimate day of the Oolta Ruth consented to do away with the bamboo-frame, but he did not even then permit the dragging of the Car from a nearer point than 30 feet, and consequently the withdrawal of the bamboo bar was practically of little consequence. Doubtless the object of the Magistrate in prescribing the 30 feet precaution was to prevent accident, but your Memorialist ventures to submit that the other precautions taken were quite sufficient for the purpose. Apron boards were affixed to the platform of the Car, with a view in case of an accident to prevent persons getting under the wheels. The ropes used for pulling the Car, which were four in number, instead of being tied round the fore-axles were coiled round and put in the hands of eight persons, who were stationed on the platforms of the Car both for the purpose of watching the dragging and letting the ropes go in case of a hard pull so as to stop the motion of the Car; rope barriers were carried in the hands of the Police in order to prevent the crowd, particularly women and children, from pressing upon the Car and touching the ropes. It will be thus seen that if necessary the motion of the Car could be stopped any moment, and that even if by any unforeseen accident any person should fall down, there was little or no chance of his getting under the wheels or being crushed. It is observable that if the Car had been allowed to be moved from a shorter distance at the outset, it would not have been difficult to drag the Car afterwards from a distance of 30 feet, for if it was once set in motion, the distance of 30 feet would not have as your Memorialist conceives seriously interfered with the progress of the Car. These points were repeatedly explained to the District Magistrate, but without any effect.

With regard to the 3rd point the correspondence submitted shows that beyond the innovation of the bamboo projection of 30 feet, the District Magistrate made no suggestion whatever for the prevention of accident, but threw the whole *onus* upon your Memorialist as if it was the duty of the Magistrate not to co-operate but to obstruct. In fact Sir William Herschell shewed no sympathy and gave no assistance which your Memorialist from his experience of the conduct of the District Magistrate in previous years had been emboldened to expect from him this year.

The fourth point is a corrollary of the above.

In conclusion your Memorialist respectfully submits that the action of the District Magistrate of Hooghly under the circumstances mentioned above has deprived him and thousands of Hindus of the metropolitan districts of the privilege of observing a long cherished religious ceremony, notwithstanding the spirit of toleration, which distinguishes the beneficent rule of Her Imperial Majesty, and the kind and liberal orders of Your Honor. Your Memorialist appeals to Your Honor to consider how far he was to blame in the matter, and whether if the District Magistrate had shewn moderation and judgment, the object aimed at by him would not have been accomplished without interfering with the religious feelings of the people. Your Memorialist ventures to approach Your Honor as the protector of the people with this representation in the earnest hope that Your Honor will be pleased to take such notice of the conduct of the District authorities as to Your Honor may seem meet. Your Memorialist also prays that Your Honor will be pleased to lay down for the future guidance of himself and the District authorities some definite rules for the dragging of the Mahesh Car, which, while ensuring safety of the public, will admit of the observance of the ceremony without molestation from the district officers in future.

And Your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

We hope that the Lieutenant Governor will now publish the orders in the Mahesh Car case.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN MAURITIUS.

THE Barristers and Attorneys of Mauritius have taken a bold step by impeaching a Judge of the Supreme Court of the island. In a petition to the Government they state that the feeling of mistrust which, for some time past, has existed with respect to the Supreme Court has now arrived at such a pitch as to render it urgent that the matter should be brought to the notice of Government. This feeling, we are told, is the result of the peculiar, delicate and anomalous position of one of the Judges of that high tribunal, His Honor Mr. Justice Colin, who is connected with some members of the legal profession by family ties and pecuniary interest. His brother, Mr. Antony Colin, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Ritter, are both Attorneys at law, and one of the members of the Bar, Mr. Chastellier, is his son-in-law; they are all four co-proprietors of the Estate "Pierre fonds," at Plaines Wilhems, while the learned Judge and Mr. Antony Colin are joint owners of the Estate "Bar-le-duc," at Moka, Mr. Gustave Colin being also a creditor of Mr. Antony Colin and debtor of his son-in-law's wife;—the facts are shown by the public registers of the Conservator of Mortgages. Mr. Chastellier resides with his father-in-law, and both are in constant and intimate intercourse. The petitioners believe that Mr. Justice Colin has certain advantages to reap from the forensic success of his relations; for the credit and prosperity of the landed partnerships to which he belongs will increase in proportion as the private fortune of the individual members will itself increase. When it is remembered, the petitioners say, that the fortune of the learned judge and those of his relatives are so bound up and blended together, and that their connection, moreover, is based on mutual sympathy and close intimacy, the impression arises that the facts above mentioned constitute what they have termed "a peculiar, delicate and anomalous position." It is difficult to admit the petitioner, continue, that Mr. Justice Colin, however upright he may be, and however desirous of dealing even-handed justice when his relatives are engaged before him should not involuntarily lean towards them, above all, in these not unfrequent cases in which doubtful questions are involved or the Judge is invested with a discretionary power. The petitioners, without wishing to insinuate that the Honorable Judge has ever been guilty of wilful partiality, aver that they have, as a matter of fact, noticed in several instances that he evinced signs of exceptional sympathy for his relatives; such sympathy as by a law of nature will glide unperceived into an affectionate bosom, but which, however honorable it may be in a man, is highly dangerous in a Judge; besides they believe that the number of cases won by Mr. Chastellier is altogether out of proportion to the aggregate number won by any other Counsel in the same space of time. It is remarked that his Honor Mr. Justice Colin sits alone in the Bail and Bankruptcy Courts, and at Chambers, and although there is but one opinion as to the integrity of their Honors the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Bestel, and their earnest endeavours to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner, it is believed that a man possessing the talents and experience of the second Puisne Judge must exercise a great influence over his colleagues. A deep impression, it is said, has been created among litigants that, by engaging the legal services of the Judge's brother, brother-in-law or son-in-law, they will obtain a better chance of winning their cases than they would have by simply relying on the justice of their causes and on the talents of their legal representatives; that feeling is so strong, that when two parties appear before the Court, the one who has retained the Judge's relatives is convinced that he will ultimately triumph, irrespectively of the merits of his case; and the same cause produces a corresponding fear in the mind of the other party: the final result has been a trust for family influence, a general uncertainty in affairs and want of confidence in the administration of justice.

The petition is signed by a number of Barristers and Attorneys. The Government has returned the following reply:

"In acknowledging the receipt of a Memorial signed by yourself and other members of the Colonial Bar under date the 22nd instant, bringing to the notice of the Governor the alleged unsatisfactory condition of the administration of justice in the Supreme Court of this Colony, I have the honor to inform you that it appears necessary, to His Excellency to call upon you, in accordance with the offer made when this memorial was presented, to adduce such specific facts in support of your allegations, as will justify him in bringing them under the notice of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Governor invites you, in the first place, to mention cases in which a bias has been shewn by Mr. Justice Colin where his relations were engaged before him or in which he has evinced signs of exceptional sympathy for those relatives.

Secondly, to quote any instance in which when sitting in the Bankruptcy or Bail Courts Mr. Justice Colin has failed to award strict justice,

Thirdly, to quote facts tending to prove that the other Judges have yielded to the influence of Mr. Justice Colin in a manner prejudicial to the interests of justice.

Fourthly, to give the names of any litigants by whom the services of Mr Justice Colin's relatives have been secured under the persuation that they would thus gain their causes irrespectively of the merits of the case.

And lastly, to point out any instance in which the ends of justice have been defeated by reason of the family connexions subsisting, between Mr. Justice Colin and any practitioner in the Supreme Court."

The petitioners have made the following rejoinder:

"We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th ultimo, by which you inform us that His Excellency the Governor invites us to mention specific facts in support of the allegations contained in our petition; and in reply, we beg to submit to His Excellency that while we are ready in accordance with our offer to substantiate all those allegations we always considered and do still consider that in so grave a question, in which such important interests are at stake it is indispensable that the same guarantees should be afforded to all parties concerned, as exist in the smallest judicial cases.

We therefore earnestly require that a public inquiry may be instituted, at which the evidence will be adduced under the sanction of an oath."

The next Mauritius mail will we hope bring the reply of Government to the above. We will watch with interest the progress of this movement.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

WE reserve for a future issue a review of Mr. Beveridge's History and Statistics of Backargunge. He has given a short and pregnant note to his general remarks, which we will notice in the present issue. We reproduce it below:

"As I have said that Bengal cannot afford to be administered by foreigners, it may perhaps be supposed that I am one of those who advocate the immediate abandonment of India by Great Britain. Such, however, is not the case. I have a great respect for Dr. Congreve, and I presume every one must admire a man who has made such sacrifices as he for his convictions, but I think that the time has not yet come for the step he recommends. Granted that we wrongfully got possession of India, still to abandon her now would be to act like a man-stealer who should kidnap a child, and then in a fit of repentance abandon him in a tiger-jungle. I think that we should look forward to the time when India can be left to herself, and that we should hasten its coming by putting the internal administration more and more into the hands of natives. For example, probably nearly all the judicial offices in Bengal might be held by natives. They will work for less pay than Europeans, and their knowledge of the language and customs of the people, and their not requiring long furloughs to Europe in order to recruit their strength, give them an immense advantage over foreigners. I do not overlook the advantages possessed by Europeans, but I think that none of them counterbalances the superiority of the Bengalis in the above-mentioned points. I would suggest also that no more appointments should be made to the India Civil Service as at present constituted, or at least that the number should be greatly restricted. Those who are already in the service must be provided for in some way or other, but I think that the Government is only making additional embarrassments for itself by bringing more young men into the service. Already some of those admitted complain that they have been enticed by false pretences. Another advantage which is perhaps of even greater moment, is that by employing natives, Government can get the services of men of mature age. It does not seem fitting that extensive judicial powers should be exercised by persons under twenty-five or thirty years of age."

We entirely concur with Mr. Beveridge. The time has not arrived for England to sever its connection with India. The two are so bound up with each other that they cannot be separated without serious injury to both. India is the brightest jewel in the diadem of England, and if she throws off that jewel, she will deprive herself of her best wealth. Great as is the power of England, her possession of India has made her the envy of the civilized world. India is the emporium of her commerce, the training ground of her soldiers, the field of employment for thousands of her needy children, and the bulwark of her power. To India the rule of England with all its shortcomings has been a blessing. The younger Aryans have brought back to the East the lamp which has lighted the West. India has been roused from a sleep of ages, and has been set to a career of progress and civilization, which are of the highest import in the future. The work of regeneration has just commenced, and if England should withdraw from it, it would come to a dead-lock. England's mission in the East has not been fulfilled, and to talk of her retirement from India at this juncture is to talk wild nonsense.

The concluding remarks of Mr. Beveridge are pertinent and just. There is already a dead-lock in promotion in the Civil Service, and further recruiting ought therefore to be stopped. The annual supply of Civilians is in excess of demand, and for the sake of the service itself, if not for other weighty reasons it ought to be remanded. Then the higher offices in the judicial service ought to be thrown open to the natives of the country. We have touched upon this subject in another column, and we are really glad to see that right-minded Europeans, whether official or non-official, now recognize the necessity and justice of giving a higher scope to the indegenous talent in the administration of justice. That the natives have become fit to wield higher judicial powers is one of the good results of the system of education, which the English rulers of the country are giving to the children of the soil. It is no mean compliment to the educational policy of the Government that it has within so short a time produced a body of young men, who have distanced the highly educated men of the Civil Service in the discharge of judicial duties. Having created this body the Government ought now to satisfy its legitimate claims and aspirations.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING are the results of municipal re-elections for the four wards, in which there were vacancies owing to the double election of certain candidates:

WARD No. 4.
(*One Commissioner to be elected.*)

Babu Rajendra Nath Mittra, 5 Baboo Chatterji's Street, Head Assistant, Bengal Secretariat, 215 votes recorded; elected. Babu Nobogopal Mittra, 10, Cornwallis Street, Editor of the *National Paper*, 120; not elected.

WARD No. 7.
(*One Commissioner to be elected.*)

Babu Ramacantho Sen, 20, Durponarian Tagore's Street, Merchant, 109 votes recorded; elected. James Wilson, Esq., British Indian Street, Editor, *Indian Daily News*, 97; not elected.

WARD No. 8.
(*One Commissioner to be elected.*)

Babu Nobin Chand Burra, 98, Champatollah 2nd Lane, Attorney, 126 votes recorded; elected. Babu Boley Chand Dutt, 27, Colootolah Street, Attorney, 73; not elected.

WARD No. 12.
(*One Commissioner to be elected.*)

Dr. Kanny Lal Dey, Roy Bahadur, 4, Beadon Street, Professor of Chemistry, Campbell Medical School, 96 votes recorded; elected. James Wilson, Esq., British Indian Street, Editor, *Indian Daily News*, 14, not elected. H. H. Remfry, Esq., 5, Fancy Lane Attorney, 8; not elected.

We are sorry to see that Mr. Wilson has not been elected. He would have doubtless been elected by a large majority, if his candidature had been known, but he had distinctly intimated that he was not a candidates.

WE HEAR that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has addressed a circular to 24 gentlemen, 14 Europeans and 10 Natives, requesting them to act as Municipal Commissioners under Act IV of 1876. It is rumoured that the under-mentioned gentlemen have accepted the appointment:

The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch.	The Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor.
C. C. Macrae Esq.	Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor.
W. J. Curtoys Esq.	Babu Juggadanund Mookerjee.
Dr. D. B. Smith.	Newab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor.
Dr. A. Payne.	Hon'ble Meer Mahomed Ali.
J. H. Branson Esq.	Moulavi Abdool Lutiff Khan Bahadoor.
A. Apear Esq.	
F. McAlpine Esq.	
Elias Gubboy Esq.	
Ezra Esq.	

The other gentlemen we believe have not yet signified there assent.

BABU PEARYCHAUD MITTRA is engaged in drawing up a biographical sketch of David Hare. He will be grateful to any friends who may be kind enough to communicate to him at No. 7 Swallow Lane, any information they may possess as to the character and acts of that philanthropist.

THE NEW Indian Association held a public meeting on Saturday last to ventilate Railway grievances. The Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur was voted to the chair. The first resolution was moved by Babu Protapchundra Mozoomder, who gave a vivid description of the hardships of Railway travelling, and seconded by Babu Persaddas Mullick. The second resolution was moved by Babu Nobogopal Mitter, and seconded by Babu Bamachurn Banerjee, both of whom gave some telling facts illustrative of ill-treatment of Native passengers. The third resolution was moved by Mr. Ananda Mohun Bose, Barrister-at-law, who made a well-conceived and temperate speech, advocating a friendly co-operation between the Railway authorities and the public for the redress of Railway grievances, and seconded by Babu Shama Churn Sircar. Babu Nogendra Chunder Chatterjee, a Brahma missionary, who said that he had travelled by all India Railways, made a most telling and humourous speech in Bengali, and was followed by Babu Shama Churn Sircar, who corroborated his facts by adducing his own experience. A permanent committee was appointed for the ventilation of Railway grievances. In moving thanks to the chair Mr. Manomohun Ghose paid a well-worded and well-merited tribute of praise to the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor.

SO THE Editor of the *Statesman* is the author of the "spurious but righteous minute" of the Lieutenant Governor *in re* Mr. Kirkwood. Our contemporary thus makes the confession: "*That* (the first Resolution which we published) was His Honor's Resolution: the other was—the *Statesman's*. It occurred to us that a mild hoax might help to fasten public attention on this discreditable business, but it has succeeded almost too well, for it has imposed upon the *Friend* we see, as well as our daily contemporaries. Now this second Resolution has been widely endorsed by public opinion. Every one sees that this, or something like this, is what Sir Richard Temple *ought* to have said." We must confess that the hoax succeeded too well. It took in most men both European and Native. We had, however, suspicions from the beginning, and the sequel shews that we were right. The clever author of the hoax has fairly laid himself open to a charge of "aggravated mischief" under the Penal Code.

SPECULATION is rife as to how we got the now celebrated Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor anent Mr. Kirkwood, and our contemporary of the *Statesman* goes to the length of charging us with "surreptitiously" obtaining it. That is not the right word, good brother. We are not bound to say how we got the Resolution, but we may state for the information of those, whom it may concern, that it came to our hands quite unexpectedly. It was brought to us by a gentleman in this city, who gave us full authority to publish it. More we need not say. We would not have been true to our name and profession, if we had not given it to the public.

THE CHITTAGONG SCANDALS have it seems roused His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor we learn has instructed the Legal Remembrancer to move the High Court for the enhancement of the sentence passed upon Mr. Webster and his comrade Mr. Macdonald in the Fenwa cases,

and also to appeal on behalf of the Crown against the poor ryots sentenced to imprisonment for perjury inasmuch as they could not in the confusion and excitement of the *melee* rightly distinguish the Chota Saheb from the Burra Saheb. Last Friday Mr. Bell moved the High Court in both cases. In the first case the High Court has issued a Rule calling upon Messrs. Webster and Macdonald to shew cause why they should not be convicted under Section 148 of the Indian Penal Code (rioting with deadly weapons) and proper sentences passed upon them accordingly. In the second case the High Court is of opinion that no grounds have been shewn by the Legal Remembrancer to the Court for questioning the legality of the conviction. The prosecution may have been an ill-advised one, but the Court holds that the sentence passed by Mr. Veasy appears to be proper for the offence established. We are not surprised to learn that the Court came to this conclusion as no grounds of law, we are informed, were adduced in the application of the Legal Remembrancer, who referred to the Counsel of the ryot-prisoners for such grounds. The ryots' appeal on their own behalf has yet to be heard. We are informed that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has very strong convictions regarding the Fenwa cases, and that His Honor believes that there has been a failure of justice somewhere. If such is His Honor's belief, we hope he will exercise the royal prerogative of mercy and release the ryots. They have already served out 3 months out of six months of the sentence. Poor fellows! The question has yet to be cleared up how Mr. Kirkwood came to order the trial of the ryots for perjury, when he did not try the original case against Mr. Webster and his companion.

WE HEAR that the Government of India is making enquiries into the cause of destitution of Mahomedan pilgrims from India in Mecca, and the best means of remedying it. It is believed that wealthy Mahomedans pay the passage money of intending pilgrims, who have not however the wherewithal of maintaining themselves at the holy shrine. The evil no doubt exists, but how is it to be remedied? The Mahomedan Literary Society suggests a tax on pilgrim vessels, but this tax will fall upon the poor pilgrims, and if it comes to be known that they will be supported out of the proceeds of the tax, there will be a greater temptation to pilgrimage. Besides, a pilgrim tax of this kind would be considered an interference with religion. Why should not intending pilgrims be made to satisfy some authorized Government officer that he has means for subsistence before embarkation?

IT WOULD appear from what fell from Lord George Hamilton in his budget speech that the Government is considering the propriety of reviving the old practice of advancing money on the hypothecation of goods with a view to meet the exchange difficulty. His Lordship said:

"Merchants and traders have plucked up courage, and, as the purchasing power of the rupee in India had never fallen to the London quotation, a great stimulus would be given to the export trade from India, which could not fail to raise the price of silver and enable them more easily to obtain the sums necessary for the remaining payments of the year. Finding that prices had not risen in India, and that the export trade would, therefore, be stimulated, they had requested the Viceroy to endeavour to advance bills upon Indian produce, as an easier mode of remittance. Whether the Indian Government would be able to carry out this suggestion he could not say, but the subject was under their consideration at the present moment

If sufficient safe-guards against fraud could be provided, it might be worth trying to revive the old practice. We however stick to our idea of a common currency for England and India, but the "bears" of the 'change are too powerful.

WE HAVE received the fifty-ninth report of the East Indian Railway. The Directors state that in common with the other Indian Railway Companies, this Company has received proposals from the Secretary of State for transfer to the State of the telegraphs constructed for the use of the line, offering, on terms to be agreed upon, the use of such wires as may be required for the purposes of the Company. The price named is the actual cost of the plant. The Board are of opinion that the request of the Government should be complied with, but they are advised that it may be necessary to obtain Parliamentary powers for the purpose.

THE REPORT contains the following allusion to the appointment of Mr. Leslie as Agent and Chief Engineer to the Company. It has appeared to the Board that the time has arrived when the duties of conducting the affairs of the Agency, and the superintendence of the Engineering Staff and maintenance of the line and works, heretofore separately discharged by an Agent and a Chief Engineer respectively, should be entrusted to a single individual. They have accordingly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the vacation of these offices through the decease of Mr. Stephenson, and the retirement of Mr. Sibley, lately the Chief Engineer, to carry this arrangement into effect, and have appointed Mr. Bradford Leslie to be the Company's Agent and Chief Engineer. Mr. Leslie was formerly the Chief Engineer of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company; he then designed and constructed the floating bridge over the river Hooghly at Calcutta; since which, and up to the time of accepting his present appointment, he has been Engineer to the Municipality of Calcutta. We need hardly repeat that a better selection could not have been made.

WE HAVE received the following authenticated letter from Maldah:

"On the 25th August last the District Engineer of Maldah having reported to the Magistrate that merchants generally anchor their boats to load and unload their cargoes on the side of the embankment at Old Maldah which cause (supposed) damage to it especially to the newly turfed places. The Magistrate without enquiring into the truthfulness of the assertion, promptly issued an order to the Police not to allow any one to moor, to fetch water or bathe in the ghaut, as by this means only the embankment can easily be protected from breaches. The people on hearing this order could scarcely go to bathe in or fetch water from the river (for they must have to cross the embankment before they can go to water) were compelled to bathe in stagnant water accumulated by constant rain and are using the same till they began to feel one and all of them sick, when they had no other alternative than to represent it before the Magistrate to modify his order and allow them to bathe in and drink the current water of Mohanunda river. Mr. H. Moseley, not only rejected their petition, but abused them in the open kutchery. The merchants who are prohibited to moor their boats made a similar petition and suffered the same fate, they do not find place even to anchor a small vessel conveying goods from the other side of the river and commodities which are the necessaries of life. These merchants are trying to break down their respective golahs and to go elsewhere; if such a thing happens what could be a greater calamity to Maldah?

Here is another case. A man sued the Municipal Chairman (Magistrate) to recover damage for injury done by the Municipal Overseer by digging earth from his soil to repair roads. On receipt of the summons by the Chairman, he called several others who had undergone similar oppression and asked them whether they had derived any advantage from that road, they answered unanimously in the affirmative, then he called the plaintiff, "Well, tell that—whether the road is for public good or not" (pointing to them the plaintiff) and ordered that if he (plaintiff) does not withdraw his suit within 7 days * * * * Is this justice?

If the facts stated by our correspondents—the letter is authenticated by more than one—be not correct we shall be glad to publish a contradiction. The Government ought to enquire into the truth of the statements.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has issued instructions for the introduction of the Land Registration Act of 1876. This is a most important measure, and all persons affected by it ought to take note of it in time. By a notification under section 39 of the Act, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 6th September 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor has fixed, for all districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, a term of six months, from the 1st November 1876, as the time within which proprietors and managers in possession of estates, or revenue-free properties, or of any interest therein, shall be required to apply for registration of their names, and of the character and extent of their interests. Instructions have been given, through the Board of Revenue, for the issue of the necessary notices under section 41 of the Act. The Lieutenant Governor desires that all Collectors and Deputy Commissioners should be specially warned to take the greatest care that the above date, viz. six months from the 1st November 1876, is duly notified at the different places in their respective districts in the manner prescribed by section 41.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the last Administration Report of the Suburban Municipality contains some mild criticisms upon the expenditure incurred by that body. His Honor observes that a sum of Rs. 10,000 would seem to have been charged improperly under the head of "establishment and repairs of roads," while it was spent on the improvement of the water-supply, and should have been shewn as expended on "works of public utility." He also remarks that, under the head of "Miscellaneous," a sum of Rs. 18,919 is included as if finally expended, when it really is chargeable to the Suspense Account. The amount apparently was given as advances for stones.

IT APPEARS from the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the Administration Report of Chittagong that the rice-trade of Chittagong is falling off. In 1872-73 the exports were 103,711 tons; in 1873-74, 71,686 tons; in 1874-75 45,072 tons; and in 1875-76 only 26,335 tons. We wish some light had been thrown upon the cause of this falling-off. We are informed that the way in which rice is measured by the merchants there has something to do with the disinclination of the producers to send rice to that port We read that an application is now before Government, strongly recommended by the Commissioner, urging that facilities may be afforded for encouraging a jute trade between Naraingunge and Chittagong. The subject is now under the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has addressed a despatch to the Government of India in reference to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's complaint on the exchange question. We make the following extract from it:

"The remittance to this country annually of so large a sum as 15,000,000l. to pay interest on money expended in India on railways and irrigation works, and for other purposes of Government, to pay for stores annually required for India, charges for effective and non-effective services of British troops on the Indian Establishment, furlough and retired pay of civil and military officers and servants of the Government, and other expenditure which must be defrayed from the Home Treasury, demands at all times much care in order to obtain the amount required on favourable terms; but at a time like the present, when the demands for remittances is influenced by a fall in the price of silver, by apprehensions as to the amount of silver which may at any moment be placed in the market by the German Government, and by the unfavourable state of trade, the difficulty of obtaining the required remittance is greatly increased; and I could not consent to undertake to accept any tenders which might be made without reference to the rates of exchange offered, or the amount of bills for which applications might be submitted.

I request, therefore, that you will inform the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that while the Secretary of State in Council is fully sensible of the importance of avoiding any measure which might increase the uncertainty in regard to the India exchanges, he cannot admit that any estimate made in connection with the budget statement of your Government, which had not been then forwarded to or considered by him as to the rate of exchange which drafts on India might realize during the year 1876-77, ought to be regarded as an intimation that the Secretary of State would sell his bills at that rate, and that he must reserve to himself full liberty to take from time to time such measures as he deem called for with reference to the state of the exchanges and the demand for bills on India.

Surely the Secretary of State ought not not to be dictated to as to the terms on which he should negociate supply bills.

WE ARE no less surprised than pained to see the attitude assumed by our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* and his correspondents regarding the proposal made by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar for the establishment of a Homœpathic Hospital in this city. As a matter of course Dr. Sircar adduced his own experience to prove his position, and gave statistics from the records of his own private Dispensary. Some of our contemporary's correspondents question the truth of Dr. Sircar's statements, and the editor has backed them with a clencher to the effect that Dr. Sircar should have met his antagonists in the columns of the *News*, which was open to him, though for his own reasons he (the *News*) had burked a letter from a European, who gave his personal testimony to the truth of Dr. Sircar's statements. Now the "Father of the Calcutta Press" knows very well that when the statements of one journal are impugned in another, it is usual for the journalist so attacked to give his answer in his own paper, and this practice Dr. Sircar has

followed in answering his critics. We do not therefore see how Dr. Sircar could fairly be stigmatized as "more sensitive than sensible." As for the non-publication of the European correspondent's letter in support of Dr. Sircar's statistics, of course an editor must use his own discretion in giving to the public what comes to him, though it cannot be denied that the withholding of that letter was not quite consistent with that assertion for above-board play which our contemporary so often makes. Regarding the correctness of Dr. Sircar's figures, he challenges enquiry; he invites his critics to "come and see," and if they will not condescend to go and see with their own eyes the work done by him, we cannot but say that it is pure malice on their part to raise the cuckoo cry in which they are indulging. Here is a man, who is doing good work to the cause of humanity at the sacrifice of his own time, labor and money, ungrudgingly and unostentatiously, amid much misrepresentation and obloquy from his professional brethren for his "heterodoxy," and because he gives the results of his experience in support of a proposal for the establishment of a Homœpathic Hospital for the benefit of the poor, he "is charged with untruthfulness and a love of self-glorification." Such is the ingratitude of the world! Our advice to the Doctor is—go on as you have begun, and though you may be misrepresented, maligned and vilified, you will have that than which there is no higher reward in this world, *viz.* the satisfaction of your own conscience.?

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Referring to Sir Richard Garths' Minute on the question of judicial reform the *Shomeprokash* observes what has been said about the comparative inferiority and incapacity of some of the officers holding the rank of Subordinate Judges will soon disappear as these men go out and make room for the better educated moonsiffs of the present day, but until the principle of selection of District Judges now followed be altered there is no hope of seeing competent zillah judges 'Beardless youths come out as members of the Civil Service. These young men are first appointed as Assistant Magistrates and Joint Magistrates and from these posts they are at once translated to Judgships. Assistant Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, though they perform criminal judicial work, have no concern with civil suits, they have no experience of the practice and theory of civil law and procedure, and they are called upon to dispose of civil appeals. So long this arrangement is adhered to there is no hope of better result than what we have at present.

The *Shahachar* has a strong article on the Kirkwood case.

The *Saptahik* remarks that there are two things for which the British Government is justly blessed by the people of this country, its schools and courts of Justice. Of the courts of Justice the Moonsiffs and the Subordinate Judges Courts have improved in character and efficiency but those of the district Judges have deteriorated. Of the several schemes proposed the best is that of Sir Richard Garth. He would however modify it a little and propose efficient pleaders as joint-Judges.

The *Dacca Prokash* takes exception to the proposal of giving reduced pay to the Native Judges of the contemplated District Appellate courts on the following grounds. First this difference of pay will lower the status of the native judges and reduce them to the position of subordinates to their European Colleagues, and they will not venture to give expression to independent views and opinions. Secondly, competent successful pleaders will not think it worth their while to accept judgships on Rs. 1,200. If barrister judges be associated with civilian judges and a native be the third judge on the bench, he will be the lowest limb of a bench composed of two highly paid European judges.

The *Protikar* referring to the approaching Assemblege at Delhi observes that it will not be commensurate with the gravity and importance of the ceremony merely to make a parade of a few troops on the occasion of the ceremonial assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty the Queen. The Emperor Sajehan when he ascended the same throne scattered diamonds and other jewels equal to his weight. In the present case, the editor recommends that all persons from Bengal, Behar and Orissa who might desire to witness the ceremony might be provided with free railway passage for seven days.

The *Howrah Hitacary* refers to the terms of agreement under which guaranteed railways are liable to be resumed by Government. It says, this arrangement must have been provided for the good of the people, but railways are speculative concerns and for Government to resume them will amount to interference with private enterprise, and from a pecuniary point of view the resumption involves the question of economy. The Government is the most extravagant of all speculators. The resumption will entail expenditure on works which are now economically and thoughtfully managed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS,	Rs.	As.	P
Col J. C. Haughton C. S. I. London	37	4	0
Secy. Bombay Association	13	4	0
J. N. Bose, Lahore	1	4	0
Rai Romonimohun Chowdry Bahadoor, Rungpore	13	4	0
Baboo Ramprocashlal, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
,, Hurrychurn Roy, Dinagepore	13	4	0
,, Anundmoy Moitra, Santipore	13	4	0
,, Sreeram Chatterjea, Saknarah	6	10	0
,, Gopalchunder Gangooly, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Jodoonath Chatterjea, Delhi	10	0	0
,, Anundchunder Mullick, Chittagong	10	0	0
,, Sodanund Behara, Cuttack	10	0	0
,, Pearymohun Benarjea, Durbhangah	15	0	0
,, Okhoycoomar Benarjea, Shillong	5	0	0
,, Rasamoy Dutt, Gulsee	13	4	0
,, Kadernath Roy, Monghyr	13	4	0
,, Preonath Ghose, Synthea	0	10	0
,, Rajkishen Poramanick, Gya	13	4	0
,, Gopalchunder Dhara, Sumbulpore	6	10	0
,, Tarrucknath Chatterjea, Bhatoorlah	10	0	0
,, Mohendrolal Das, Darjeeling	6	10	0
,, Nrisingha Murari Pania, Burdwan	5	0	0
,, Okhoycoomar Sen, Burrisaul	6	10	0
,, Tarrucknath Ghose, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
,, Teznarain, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
,, Santprosad, Kishengunge	5	0	0
,, Kartickchunder Pattock, Goalando	13	4	0
,, Pertapnarain Singh, Kyrah	3	2	0
,, Chundernath Nundi Shillong	26	8	0
,, Oodoynarain Singh, Balasore	13	4	0
,, Mothuranath Sen, Nya Doomka	6	12	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 13, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 25th August* 1876.—Mr. L. B. B. King, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month and nineteen days, from the 5th October next, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 4th September 1876.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bogra, is appointed to have charge of the Aurungabad division of the Gya district.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Collector, employed on special duty of taking up lands for the Northern Bengal (State) Railway, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bogra.

The 5th September 1876.—Mr. G. Stevenson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Bhuddruck division of the Balasore district, is appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. D. W. M. Tastro.

Mr. J. Nugent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun district, is appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors *vice* Mr. C. C. Quinn.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. J. Nugent.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Jungypore division of the Moorshedabad district, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors *vice* Mr. G. Stevenson.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 8th December 1876, under Rule 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Hindi to be held in Calcutta in January 1877.

The 6th September 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant extension of leave for one month to Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant extension of furlough for four months to Mr. J. S. Drummond, Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

The 8th September 1876.—Baboo Rojoni Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 9th September 1876. Mr. George Stevenson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck division of the Balasore district, is allowed leave for twenty-two days from the 22nd instant, to enable him to appear in the high proficiency examination in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in October next.

Mr. J. O' Kinealy, Officiating Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore is allowed leave for absence for one month and a half, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3rd August 1876.

The 12th September 1876.—Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C.S., on being temporarily relieved of his special work in the Bengal Secretariat, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors with effect from the 15th instant, and is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Ram Churn Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bettiah, is promoted to the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, *vice* Moulvi Attur Hossein, deceased.

Moulvi Mohamudul Nabi, Sub-Deputy Collector, on special duty, is promoted to the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors *vice* Baboo Dwarka Pershad, dismissed.

Moulvi Nusseeroodeen, Acting Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, is confirmed in the Second Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Ramcharan Lall, promoted to the First Grade.

Baboo Judoonath Sirkar is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade *vice* Moulvi Attur Hossein, deceased, and is posted to Nowada.

Moulvi Abdoor Rezzack, Second Grade Sub-Deputy, Behar, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade during the absence, on special duty of Baboo Gunganath Roy, or until further orders.

POLICE.—*The 5th September* 1876.—M. L. E. Fabre Tonnerre, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Third Grade, and is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Mr. Fabre Tonnerre is also appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

The 7th September 1876.—Mr. G. A. Patten is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The 12th September 1876.—Mr. J. H. Warender Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave is posted to Cuttack.

EDUCATION.—*The 24th July* 1876.—Mr. S. F. Downing, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with one day's subsidiary leave.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned two Holdings of the Government Lottery Committee lands in Cornwallis Street and Grey Street, will (subject to resumption if required for public purposes) be put up for settlement at the Office of the Collector of Calcutta No. 5, Church Lane with the highest bidder for a term of five years on Tuesday the 19th September at 1 P. M. A deposit equal to six months rent must be paid as security at the time each lot is knocked down.

Lot No.	Premises No.	Names of Street.	Estimated area. B.	C.	Ch.	Sf.
1	80	Cornwallis Street and Grey Street	1	13	5	30
2	,,	Do. Do.	,,	11	8	36

J. MACKENZIE,
Collector.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Griffins' C S. Rivetted Eyed Solid Digging Forks.

3 and 4 pronged.

Rs. 3-12 4-4 each.

Brade's Border Forks.

3-prong 6 by 9, Rs. 2-12 each

Batchelors & Sons' American Spading Forks.

4-prong Flat, Rs. 4-8 each.

Heavy Assam Forks, Kodallie Shape.

4-prong	No. 1,	2.	3.	
	Rs. 58	59	60	per dozen.
3-prong	,, 37	38	39	,,

Brazilian Potatoe Forks, Kodallie Shape.

3-prong	No. 1,	2,	3.	
	Rs. 21	22-8	23	per dozen

Hay Forks, Rs. 3. | Stable Forks, Rs. 2-8.

Hand Weeding Forks, Rs. 1-4 each.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Sunday	4 annas.
Monday	1 anna.
Tuesday	1 ,,
Wednesday	Members only
Thursday	2 annas.
Friday	2 ,,
Saturday	4 ,,

Refreshment rooms for both Hindus and Musulmans.

H. TOBIN,
Honorary Secretary.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consists purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Ague and Fever of all kinds acute and chronic, Chest and Heart diseases *i. e.* Asthma, Phthisis, Palpitation of heart and Consumption. Spleen and Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula Dysentry, Venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Female affections and other diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretion to a healthy state. Chronic disease of not long standing can be cured in 15 days indifficult cases of long standing it must be continued for one and in some cases for two months.

Price for a phial containing six chittaks is Rs. 5-8 only.

Testimonials are annexed.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠা ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে পোরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানা বিধ পীড়ায় অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতে ছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভূষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশডিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুকাল ব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্ন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

অপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয় দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুখের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীবৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
মোঃ দেহুড়দা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It, was however administered in 2 acses with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases tha medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

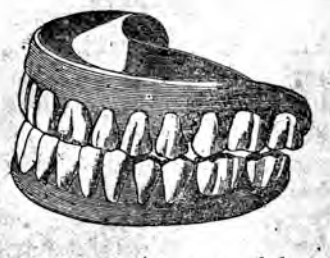
I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.



WE direct attention to our celebrated Artificia Teeth, which for comfort in wear, natural appearance, and utility both for eating and speaking, surpass any others made in this country.

Our Artificial Teeth are not made of *Ivory* but of *Stone*. They are now absorbent, and never become offensive in the mouth, cause no pain or inconvenience and imitate nature so closely that when in the mouth they cannot be detected from the natural teeth. We have supplied these teeth to hundreds of native gentlemen and have received numerous letters speaking in the highest terms of the comfort they derive from their use.

Our prices will be found to be the cheapest in India. They vary according to the quality of the teeth required, and will adapt themselves to the circumstances of all from the Prince to the Peasant.

J. COREIELD & Co.,
DENTISTS,
10 & 11, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

N. B.—CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.

Dental Department open during the Holidays.

THE MAHABHARATA,

WITH

"THE COMMENTARIES OF NEELKANTHA,"

Uniform with the Edition (Sanscrit portion) commenced by Messrs. Gobind Chunder Ghosh & Co., since discontinued.

ISSUED

In monthly parts each containing 240 pages demy 8vo.
To be completed in 3 years.

The publisher is willing to meet the convenience of the subscribers to Messrs. Gobind Chunder Ghosh & Co's. edition by supplying them with the series from where it was discontinued.

The public are respectfully solicited to help the publication of this GREAT EPIC by becoming early subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *(in advance.)*

	Rs.
For the entire series	25
For the 12 parts to be issued in one year.	10
For each part	1

Muffussil subscribers charged postage in addition (Annas 2 a number.)

Non-subscribers will be changed at the rate of 1-8 for each part.

KEDAR NATH ROY,

For the Bengal Native Joint-Stock Co., Ld., 17, Bhowanee Churn Dutta's Lane, Calcutta.

কবিবর শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কৃত কবিতাবলী সংশোধিত হইয়া পরিবর্দ্ধিত আকারে ৩য় বার মুদ্রিত হইয়াছে। কলিকাতা কালেজ ষ্ট্রীট, ক্যানিং লাইব্রারি, এবং রায় যন্ত্রে ১ টাকা মূল্যে বিক্রীত হইতেছে। মাসুল ৵০ আনা।

TO LET,

No. 10 SIMLA LANE.

A two-storied house fit for residence for native gentleman with family.

RENT RS. 25 PER MONTH.

Apply to Printer.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600
In Silver ,, ,, 150 to 175
Gent's.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.
in Hunting, Half-hunting or Open Face Case.
Gold .....Rs. 200
Silver .....Rs. 90

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES,
Engraved Hunter.....Rs. 285
,, Half-hunter Rs. 300

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES.
Rs. 150 to 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEAV WATCHES.
Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.
Rs. 100 to 300.
Gent's.

THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Su perio Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
In Aluminium Case.....Rs. 45
In Solid Silver Case.....Rs. 50
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
Best finished Movements Jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.
In Gold Case... Rs. 150 to 300
In SilverCase... Rs. 50 to 100

CATALOGUES SENT TO UP-COUNTRY APPLICANTS.

HAMILTON & Co., are prepared to manufacture Solid Silver articles suitable for the use of native noblemen and gentlemen at moderate rates of charge. The appliances of their large manufactory enable them to turn out with facility works of magnitude and skill, such as Silver Howdahs, Thrones, Palanquins, Assahs, Sotahs, Spears, Punkahs, Umbrellas, and other paraphernalia.

Estimates given. Rates of charge upon application.

HAMILTON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

READ

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

Yearly in advance, Rs. 12. *Postage and Packing free.*
The Manager, *Calcutta Magazine.*
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.
The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers. Times of India.

LIGHT READING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A popular and complete edition.
OF
DEROZIO.
EDITED BY OWEN ARATOON.
Price, 1 Re.
THE BOOK MAY BE READ WITH MUCH PLEASURE.
Friend of India.
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, *Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.*

Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines.

THESE invaluable Medicines are composed only of medicinal herbs and are found to be efficacious under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in their operation that were ever offered to the world; and, the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure.

Small boxes of Nos. 1 and 2 per box ...	0 12
Larger size, ditto, more than double of above ...	1 12
Vegetable aperient powders ...	0 12
Ointment for sores, swellings, pains, skin diseases, and eruptions, per pot... ...	0 12
Larger size, ditto, double of above ...	1 8

The Hygeian Almanac for 1876 and other papers sent free on application.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta,*
Agents for the British College of Health, London.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The undersigned begs to inform the public, Rajahs, Zemindars and Bahadoors of the country that the vegetable and flower seeds, Cotton and Tobacco seeds, have arrived per "City of Venice" and are sold at the following low prices, 30 sorts of fresh and warranted American vegetable seeds with 7 sorts, of Cabbage seeds, Beet, Carrot, Turnip, Radish, peas, beams, and maize Rs. 5 per packet. 25 sorts of very choice flower seeds Rs. 3 per packet.

Sea Island or long staple cotton seed at Rs. 1-8 per seer Upland Georgia Cotton seed at Re. 1 per seer. Tobacco seeds, Havanah, Cuba, and Maryland, at 4 annas per paper.—

An early application with remittance is solicited by.
NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
Pr. P. Nursery.

Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta, 11*th August* 1876.
N. B. The subscribers to the nursery will be good enough to send their subscriptions and the prices, of plants at an early date.
N. C. G.

ম্যালেরিয়া জ্বরের অব্যার্থ ঔষধ।

সপ্তাহ মাত্র সেবনে রোগী নিশ্চয় আরগ্য হইবে। কিন্তু বহু দিনের রোগ হইলে চারি সপ্তাহ সেবন করা আবশ্যক। মূল্য প্রতি সপ্তাহে ২) টাকা। ডাক মাশুল লাগিবে না যাঁহাদের আবশ্যক হইবে নিম্ন নামে চুচুড়া চৌমাথার শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু অদ্বৈতচরণ পালের ৬৮ নং বাটীতে পত্র লিখিলেই পাইবেন।

শ্রীকাঙ্গালি আঢ্য।
সাং চুচুড়া চৌমাতা

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Che Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents B. M. SIRCAR, & Co.

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1*st* 1876.

By appointment,

To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

NATIVE MEDICAL HALL
No. 146 *Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana. Calcutta.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Sudhansu Draba or Good Complexion.

It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. It removes freckles, prikly heat and itching eruptions.

Price per Bottle 12 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 6 *As.*

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c., 6 As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation gleet, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah. Postage* 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

(27) BINOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for les than one month.

IN TOWN.

Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 3

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 4

RATE OF ADVERTISEMENTS. Rs. As. P.

Per line	0 4 0

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.